The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,523—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899.

...ONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
...INDIAN RAILWAY
...AVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th Jan.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,929	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE. ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Moces	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,238	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MIIKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shot but from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th January, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 28th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,009	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
DONGIN	6,009	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Darrande	11th Apr. 1899
KARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
LAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globels. Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

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ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD, &c.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders. All Accessories.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenger, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Park, Brogham, Anderson, etc. Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

AGENTS FOR
THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL
Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS..... As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts..... As. 8 per lb.
SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, POONA.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

A Most Fragrant and Refreshing Dressing, and the Most Effective Remedy for Thin, Weak, and Faded Hair.

ACTS naturally by providing the necessary nourishment in the form most easily assimilated. Contains neither Lead, Sulphur, Paraffin, nor other objectionable ingredient, but is

GUARANTEED A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Invaluable for Cleansing the Hair and Scalp.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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Should be kept at hand in every Household.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE, Rs. 2,
FOR INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER, &c.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, Rs. 3,
FOR NERVES, LASSITUDE, LOSS OF APPETITE, & VIGOUR.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, Re. 1,
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KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS, Rs. 2-4, &c.,
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KEMP'S COD LIVER OIL AND PREPARATIONS, Rs. 1-8,
FOR CHEST COMPLAINTS GENERALLY.

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KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON, Re. 1,
FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, &c.

These are ALL STANDARD REMEDIES and known as such throughout the PRESIDENCY. They are of the highest quality possible and superior to ANYTHING imported.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WANTED.

WANTED

A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for the office of the Director of Railway Construction. A good MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN preferred with a general knowledge of details of Engineering works and Rolling Stock common to Indian Railways. In fixing salary special note will be taken of capabilities for designing bridge and other structures, estimating, and general mechanical experience. Applications, stating pay hitherto received and now asked, together with copies of certificates and previous records or personal references, to be addressed to the Director of Railway Construction, Simla.

THOS. FERN, Registrar,
Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Phool, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Head and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES

GOERZ-TRIEDER-BINOCULARS

WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that haye recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. a.

A most careful combination of Essence of Sarsaparilla with pure Iodides invaluable as in alterative tonic and clearer of the vitiated blood. The popular combination of the two valuable alterative tonic substances—Iodine and Sarsaparilla—has been improved upon in the above preparation, in which the Essence of Sarsaparilla is combined with Iodine in a soluble form. This preparation is of particular service in various forms of syphilis, syphilitic rheumatism, chronic affections of the liver, gout, neuralgic affections, scrofulous diseases, and certain skin disorders sequent on a course of Mercury... ... ...per bot., Rs. 2-0 and 3 8

PREPARED ONLY BY
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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AS WHIMSICAL AS THEY ARE CHARMING:—
VAGABIES: By Axel Munthe, Rs. 4-8.

UNEXPLORED COUNTRIES:—
THROUGH NEW GUINEA AND OTHER CANNIBAL COUNTRIES. Rs. 10.
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THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LEWIS CARROLL (Rev. C. L. Dodgson), Rs. 5-10.
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MOLLIE'S PRINCE. By Rosa N. Carey. Re. 1-14.

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THE DOWNFALL OF THE DERVISHES: A Sketch of the Soudan Campaign of 1898. Re. 1-14.
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AYLWIN. Rs. 4-8.

A NOTABLE BIOGRAPHY:—
LIFE OF VICE-ADMIRAL EDMUND, LORD LYONS.
With an Account of Naval Operations in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff. 1854-56. Rs. 15-12.
By Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot, R. N.

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
PERFORMANCES.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON AT BOMBAY.

NEW PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION:
Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, Ans 8.

Tickets may be had and seats reserved at the Tent from 8 A. M.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th February, at 9-30 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

25th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House THIS DAY, consisting of 325 cases Whiskey C. F. E. in 8 head 1-325, 45 cases Brandy S G (1281 in a diamond) M. 1-67, 47 cases Brandy K B (L 4 in a diamond) Cask of Beer, Photo Plates, Fire Crackers, Labels, Show Cards in frames, Faller's Prophestine, Old wearing apparel, Rocking Chairs, Porcelainware, Chinese Lanterns, Japanese Bronze ware and Silk Morning Gowns, Glass, Iron and Brassware, Wire nails, Tin sheets, Singer's Sewing Machine, Almanacks, Provisions, Camera complete with plates, Lubricating Oil, Iron weights, Wet dates, Candles, Naphtha, 7 Bicycles, Cases Petroleum, Acid, Matches, 1 Wooden Churn, Hogsheads of Vinegar, Boiler Composition, Kegs Paints, Bags Sugar, Spelters, Bales Cotton, Cement, Files, Asphalt, Copra, Bales Old Newspapers and Card Boards, Bundles Iron, Bars and Pipes, Steel Bars, Old Copper and Silver, Deck Chairs, Waste Papers, Unservicable Dead-stock and various other articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

B. A. BRENDON.
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th January, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and of W. H. Gribbin and Company Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 19th day of January, 1899, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell by Robert Wood of Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay, a contributory of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers at 11 A.M., on the 9th day of February, 1899, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

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Madame KOENIG.
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Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

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J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee

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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Allisnce Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITA	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,000
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,83,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

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By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC,
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams
About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock, quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay, Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of Cullianji Jaitha, an alleged lunatic, consisting of:—

Gold vank morias, gold rasnami, kurras, googrie, pichodi, bedari, potalis, sankloes, toolsi patis, jae, chandanchuri, tanmania, silver langar, toe rings, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND AND RUBY NECKLACE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the executors of the Will of a deceased Parsee lady—

One valuable necklace set with fine brilliants and rubies. The necklace will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VALUABLE AND CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a large collection of choice, beautifully grown plants, in tubs and pots, such as farleaks, adrantums, eucharies, stephanotis, bigonias, alocacias, palms, roses, marantas, violets, etc., the property of A. LESLIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA, OR STREET, NEAR COLBHAT ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1899, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Rahwantrao Keshavrao, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1897:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 225, new No. 1,727, old survey No. 228, and new survey No. 3274, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3,213, and street No. 23, and all which premises are situate, at and on the west side of Vanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Vanka Moholla or Street, on or towards the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Seval and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS MURTAGH, late of No. 15, Sackville Road, Hove, in the county of Sussex England, a Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel (formerly a Surgeon-Major) in Her Majesty's Army Medical Department, European, deceased (who died at No. 15, Sackville Road, Hove Sussex aforesaid on or about the 29th day of March, 1898, and letters of administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 10th day of December, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ROBERT WILLIAM LAYARD DUNLOP one of the constituted Attorneys of EMILY MURTAGH the Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Under-signed Solicitors for such administrator on his behalf at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Thacker's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February, 1899, after that date the said administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hand to the said Emily Murtagh as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 12th day of December, 1898.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 25th January 1899 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a devidend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay 11th January 1899.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1899, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 20th February, 1899, in his office at Satara. The earnest money 1-10th of the amount of the bid in cases in which security is offered will have to be paid at once. In cases in which no security is offered, the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

C. G. DODGSON,
Collector.

Satara, 12th January, 1899.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 276 OF 1898.

LUDHA KARA, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVARDHANDAS WALJI of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady Cross Lane aforesaid, and Luxmibai and Maneckbai, widows and administratrices of RUTTONSEY NURSEY of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Mody Bay, without the Fort.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a consent decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of November 1897, it was interalia ordered that the Defendants should within six months from the 17th day of June 1897, pay to the Plaintiff Rs. 5,000 as damages in respect of his claim and Rs. 1,000 for his costs of and incidental to the said suit.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 10th day of October 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendants Govardhandas Walji, Luxmibai and Maneckbai in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 330 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 761 Collector's New No. 3,404 old Survey No. 198, New Survey No. 1,470, together with the message tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed in the Books of the Municipality under old No. 117, and which said messuage and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of Govardhandas Valji and stenants and are situated on the West side of Vithalwady Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the North by the property of Ladheo Kara on the South by the property of Soonderjion the West by the property of Dawedbhoy Moosabhoy and Dharamsey Purshotam and on the East by the said Vithalwady Street.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 25th day of January 1899, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by public auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants Govardhandas Walji, Luxmibai and Maneckbai in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants Govardhandas Walji, Luxmibai and Maneckbai to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants Govardhandas Walji, Luxmibai and Maneckbai have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part paymentfor the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sherriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1898.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODHAR and JAMSETJI, ATTORNEYS for the plaintiff.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following articles of CLOTHING for the District Police for a period of three years to commence from date of contract:—

TUNIC COATS No. 1,	FOOT POLICE.	
"	2	"
"	3	"
"	1	MOUNTED POLICE.
"	2	"
"	3	"
GREAT COATS, FOOT POLICE		
MOUNTED POLICE.		
KILMARNOCK CAPS.		
SUMMER SUITS, FOOT POLICE.		
SUMMER COAT		MOUNTED POLICE,
RIDING BREECHES		
BRASS BUTTONS with rings large,		
small		
WHISTLES WITH CHAIN.		
PAGRIS, Dark blue with or without red ends, Foo Police.		
PHETAS MOUNTED POLICE,		
KOOLAS.		
HAVERSACKS.		
CARPETS.		
DARK blue dyed drill for Jemadars.		

Further information may be had and samples seen at the undersigned's office where sealed tenders will be received up to the 15th proximo.

J. DOWN,
Inspector General of Police.

Poona, 17th January 1899.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

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The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

85-87 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 10-44m., 10-30a. Low water, 5-0m., 4-27a.

Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.

Maharani Ice-Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.

Agave Fibre Company, Hummum Street, 5 p.m.

Departure of the troop ship Dilwara.

Inspection of B. V. A. Mahaluxme Fort, by General Sir Robert Low.

Chatto's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Shastri and Indravati entered the dock on Monday and the steamers Aldersgati, Sanshill, Cape Colona and Scindia yesterday; the steamers Pemba and Illerfal left it on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Uneta entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Dumra yesterday; the steamer Amra left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Muke Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-day.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.—The Town Hall was crowded last night to witness a concert given in aid of the funds of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. The programme was of general excellence, the contributors being well known for their vocal talents and executive musical powers. A lengthened report of the event will appear in to-morrow's issue.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Kushaba Dhunna a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, employed at the Kurrimbhoy mill, at DeLisle Road, was on Monday engaged in digging on a chunam heap in the mill compound, when a portion of the heap collapsed, knocking Kushaba down and fracturing his right leg. He is being treated in the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT AT KAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.—Dado Samar, of Mamoomadan, having his parched grain shop at Kawasji Patel Tank Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from the shop for a few minutes on Sunday morning, some one stepped in and made off with currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 149 from his cash box, which had been left open.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day the following paper will be read "Anthropological notes on certain trees" by Pandit Ram Gharib Chowbe, late Pandit to Willam Crooke, I. C. S., Retired.

THE CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.—Yesterday at the High Court in chambers, Mr. Inverarity on behalf of Roshen Mahomed, one of the accused in the above case, which has been committed to the next Criminal Sessions, applied to Mr. Justice Russell to admit his client to bail pending his trial. His lordship orderd bail to be accepted, the accused in his own recognisances for Rs. 3,000, and one surety for a like amount.

PARSI CHARITY.—When the third day's funeral obsequies were solemnized in connection with the death of Bai Aimaye, wife of Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, the sum of Rs. 4,835 was set aside for charitable purposes, the sum of Rs. 1,500 being contributed from the funds of the deceased lady, Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Sorabjee D. Dubash, and Rs. 1,000 by his brother, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Rs. 500 by Bai Gulbai Dadabhoy, and the rest by several of the relatives of the deceased and of her husband. To what philanthropic object the money will be appropriated, will be determined hereafter.

MADAME KOENIG'S FAREWELL.—It is the intention of Madame Koenig to give a Farewell Concert in the Town Hall on February 21st before her departure for Europe. The proceeds of the concert will be given to the Foundling Home, Mazagon. The performance will be under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst. Several of the leading amateurs of Bombay and Poona have offered their services. It is to be hoped their will be a bumper house as it may probably be the last time Madame Koenig's excellent violin playing will be heard in Bombay, Madame Koenig's eldest daughter will take part in the concert, participating in a duet for violins with her mother.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Warl Bunder, regarding the death of Cassum Hoosein, a Mahomedan coolie, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was employed on board the steam ship Clarverley, lying in the Harbour. On the 23rd instant he and three other labourers were standing on a plank, painting the inside rim of No 2 hatchway, when the plank suddenly broke, precipitating the deceased to the bottom of the hold, a distance of about eleven feet. Cassum was conveyed to his house at Warl Bunder, where he died on Monday from injury to his head. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MUNICIPAL LABOURER.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Peerkhan Lane, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of one Bhanoo Atma, aged thirty years, a labourer, employed in the Engineering Department, Bombay Municipality. On the 14th instant deceased together with several other labourers was engaged in picking a road with a pick-axe, at Mazagon, when a stone flew up and struck him on the right side of the chest, causing a contused wound thereon. No report was made to the police of the occurrence and deceased was not removed to a hospital. He was treated at home with household remedies. A week after tetanus supervened, his condition grew worse and he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Yacoob Kurrim, a Mahomedan of notorious character was charged at the instance of Inspector Gannon, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with highway robbery, in that he forcibly removed Rs. 3 from the pocket of one Rama Raghoo, Complainant sells vegetable and fruit and has his stall in the Null Bazaar Market. On Friday morning last he was returning home from the shop, when he noticed the accused and two other Mahomadans gambling on the road. Accused went up to complainant and asked him to cast his lot in the game. Complainant refused to do so, whereupon accused caught hold of him by his throat and removed Rs. 3 from his pocket. Complainant would not part with the money, without offering some sort of resistance, and stuck fast to the accused until assistance arrived. The latter in the mean time dealt a blow to the complainant on his mouth, with his clenched fist, loosening one of the fronth teeth. When the police appeared on the scene, accused passed off the money to his companion, who made off with it. Accused was secured on the spot. Inspector Gannon informed the magistrate thataccused had been convicted on several occasions for similar offences. His worship sentenced him to twelve month's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTACKING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Badkee, a Mahomedan woman was charged at the instance of Inspector Hayter with causing grievous hurt to Nasiban, also a Mahomedan woman, residing at Madanpoora. The accused was the daughter-in-law of the complainant and resided with her. About two months ago Badkee was divorced by complainant's son and turned out of the house. About 8 o'clock on Saturday night accused went to the house of her divorced husband and as the latter was away from home she began to abuse her mother-in-law. Complainant remonstrated with Badkee, when the latter caught hold of her by the hair of her head and dashed her violently against a curry stone fracturing her right collar-bone. This did not seem to have satisfied the daughter-in-law, who, for a second time seized her old mother-in-law and after beating her, threw her down on the ground. The neighbours turned up and rescued the aged mother-in-law from further injury. The matter was reported to the police and the injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. The accused in her defence said that they had a struggle, in which the complainant came off worst and accidentally falling on the ground sustained the injury. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and fined her Rs. 15, with the alternative of ten day's rigorous imprisonment. The amount of fine was awarded to complainant.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-mer-rib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumberable Females suffer in silence deseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrance & Lynch. Manufacturing Chemists, 5, Royd Street, Calcutta.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE KARABGAON RAILWAY COLLISION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter has appeared in your contemporary of the 20th instant, concerning the decision given by Mr. Pratt, the assistant Collector of Sholapur, in the Karabgaon Collision case. As the writer of the letter seems to have done great injustice to the driver I shall feel highly obliged by your allowing me some space in the columns of your paper to say a few words on the subject.

The writer seems to forget that the decision was arrived at by Mr. Pratt after patiently hearing the witnesses on both sides, and weighing and balancing very carefully all the evidence recorded in the case, and the conflicting statement and upon a consideration of all the circumstances, and I think it is very probable that the decision has upset the equanimity of the friends of the two guards, simply because the latter were convicted and punished, and the driver allowed to go scot free. The statement of the writer that the driver, regardless of all signals at "danger" dashed through from the opposite direction at a high speed is also quite incorrect and made only to exonerate the guards from liability. On the contrary it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the driver had exercised all care and diligence and had taken all the necessary precaution possible, and used the power on his engine to bring the train under control. If in the writer's opinion the driver alone is liable for the accident, may I ask why the railway authorities employ two gaurds (who are liberally paid) in every train? It is true that if the troop train had not had some empty waggons attached to it, the accident would have been of a serious nature. But I repeat what I have already said that even if one of the two guards had taken care to apply the brake at the proper time, the accident would never have happened. Mr. Pratt has dilated at considerable length upon the point and no doubt his judgment in the case is very learned and sound. The writer appears to be in a fury because Mr. Pratt has not in this case given much weight to the Government Inspector of Railways and has acted upon other and more reliable evidence. It is surprising to learn from your correspondent that the railway company, have not dismissed the guards who were punished by the Court of Law, from the service. Finally your correspondent calls upon the High Court to revise the proceedings in this case, but if any persons sincerely believe that injustice is done to the latter, they can, if they like, move the High Court for revision and they can very easily do this seeing that they have at their disposal a substantial fund which they collected for the purpose of paying fines and aiding the guards in the conduct of their defence. The motive of the writer therefore evidently seems to be to merely harass the driver and to lower him in the estimation of his superiors and in the eyes of the public of the Sholapur District.

JUSTICE.

PERMANENT HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The amount of money that is spent promiscuously on the maintenance of various caste hospitals for plague, and the heavy strain necessitated upon the pockets of those that have engaged themselves towards the maintenance of such hospitals, require a revision of the scheme, under which such institutions are patronized and managed. Plague seems to have taken such a hold of the city of Bombay, that it is unwise to be deluded in the vain hope, that its disappearance from our midst, is a question of a few weeks or months, or that a few hysterical efforts here and there will suffice to ameliorate the condition of things generated by this horrible plague. Permanent evils require permanent employment of ways and means to fight them, and the sooner the leading Communities of Bombay realise this fact, the better they will be able to economize and utilize at the minimum of cost and maximum of good results, the funds and charitable propensities they have at their disposal.

The time has come when the necessity of Permanent Plague Hospitals and Institutions for the treatment of Infectious diseases should engage seriously the attention of the leading members of various Communities. The expense incurred in the raising and maintenance of temporary structures in Bombay and elsewhere have been very great, and one thinks if the same amount of money spent judiciously in a disinterested manner, with cosmopolitan aims, would not have given the Hindu and other communities permanent pukka buildings, by this time, as infectious disease hospitals. Besides the heavy expenses incurred in the maintenance of the staff of medical men and nurses, they have been multiplied beyond all aim, towards utility, in a variety of small hospitals, would greatly diminish. Not only Bombay but other large cities in India should have permanent hospitals for infectious diseases. The authorities in Bombay and elsewhere have been fighting tooth and nail to remedy the evil of hiding plague cases, and no amount of Vigilance seems to remedy this evil. Is it not time that a stringent Act for the Notification of Infectious Diseases should take the place of a series of petty regulations that are being avoided with such impunity by the unprincipled quack practitioners.—Yours &c.,

Malabar Hill. U. L. DESAI, M. D. B. S.,

THE NEW PETROLEUM BILL.

THE following is the statement of objects and reasons of the New Petroleum Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council:—This is in the main a Consolidation Bill, which is intended to repeal and reproduce three Acts entirely and parts of two others. In so far as it is an amending measure, the changes proposed are based upon the following considerations.

There are other illuminant or inflammable substances which require regulation on the same lines as petroleum and its compounds, but are beyond the reach of the law as now stands. Carbide of calcium, for instance, is becoming a common illuminant; but it is not in itself inflammable, although the gases generated by it are dangerously so, and, being a solid, it cannot be brought within the purview of the present Act—the Petroleum Act, 1883—by means of a notification under section 23 thereof. The language of that Act has, therefore, been widened so as to make it capable of application to carbide of calcium and other substances which may hereafter be brought into use in this country and which it may be desirable, in the public interest, to control by including them in the same category as petroleum.

New and improved tests for different substances are from time to time devised. By the Petroleum Act, 1893, an amending measure, power was accordingly taken to prescribe, by means of alterations of, or additions to, the schedule to the Act of 1883, new and varied tests and directions for preparing and using them; and it is now proposed to extend this power so as to provide for the laying down independently of special tests and the issue of special instructions in the case of other substances for which the scheduled tests are altogether unsuitable.

The opportunity has been taken to make an addition to section 10 of the Act—see clause II of the Bill—with the object of enabling the Government to exempt from the restrictions as to possession and transport petroleum when transported in such particular manner and under such particular conditions as may be set forth in the exempting notification. Experience has shown that some provision of this kind is desirable.

The remaining alterations incorporated in the Bill are of a formal character and intended merely to improve and simplify the language and contents generally of the existing Act. They appeare to require no detailed explanation.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 20th January, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	433	308
Karachi	4	2
Poona	1	—
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	...	...
Kaira	64	49
Panch Mahals	62	52
Broach	45	36
Surat	8	5
Thana	116	91
Khandesh	42	37
Nasik	32	29
Poona	33	27
Kanara	17	15
Satara	245	193
Sholapur	5	12
Ahmednagar	8	6
Belgaum	177	126
Ratnagari	...	...
Dharwar	505	415
Bijapur	60	69
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	69	49
Kathiawar	3	2
Kolhapur	165	133
Cutch	3	3
Rewa Kantha	...	...
Akalkot	11	11
Palanpur	...	...
Sachin	...	...
Aundh	35	16
Bhor	3	4
Total	2,193	1,801
Week ending Jan. 13	2,592	2,045
Total to date	216,393	171,047

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 14th January 1899:—

Gilbert Leslie Smith, of the Indian Civil Service, stationed at Rawalpindi in the Punjab. Lining saddlery with a pneumatic padding, to be styled "The Leslie patent pneumatic padding for saddlery."

Jacob Steiger, manufacturer, of 24 Finsbury square London. An improvement in the manufacture of cement.

John Pullman and Edward England Pullman manufacturers, both of 17 Greek street, Soho square, London, and Ernest Edward Munro Payne, analytical chemist, of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham. Improvements in the process of liming furs, hair-skin, skins, hides, pelts, or parts thereof.

Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Nevills street, Pittsburg, and Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 709 Whitney avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. Improvements in arc lamps.

Gustav Graf von Geldern-Egmond, Imperial and Royal Fieldmarshal Lieutenant, and president of the Imperial and Royal Technical Military Commission in Vienna. Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Viasto, Ambroso Pandia Ralli, all of London, and Theodore Anthony Viasto, of Liverpool, carrying on business among other places at Bombay under the name and firm of Ralli Brothers, Bombay. Improved grids for ginning (Specification filed 25 August 1898.)

Sarah Florence Winter, widow of the late George Kift Winter, M.I.C.E., of Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A.M.I.C.E., A.I.E.E., assistant engineer, South Indian Railway, both of Trichinopoly. Improvements in block working, more especially applicable to single lines. (Specification filed 29th December 1898.)

Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Viasto, Ambroso Pandia Ralli, all of London, and Theodore Anthony Viasto, of Liverpool, of Ralli Brothers' Agency, Karachi. An improvement in the cleaning of cotton pods. (Specification filed 14th October 1898.)

Wolcott A. Hull, gentleman, of 2137 Seventh avenue, in the city, county, and state of New York, U. S. A. Improvements in filters. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

Albert Varley, electrician, of 7 Quai de Saine, Courbevoie, near Paris. Improvements in the manufacture of sugar. (Specification filed 5 January 1899.)

The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. Improvements in the distributing mechanism of linotype and analogous machines. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the Linotype patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. Improvements in the ejector mechanism of linotype and analogous machines. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the Linotype patents, of 188 Fleet street in the city of London. Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the Linotype patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. Improvements in the mould wheel controlling mechanism of linotype machines. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

The Linotype, company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, Improvements in pump stops of linotype machines. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the Linotype patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, Improvements in linotype matrices. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

John Francis Adams, gentleman, of Taplow, in the county of Buckinghamshire, and Charles Risbee Iorns, engineer, of 11 Kiverdale road, Stoke Newington, in the county of London. An improved blind. (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

George Faivey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian railway, Allahabad. A telescopic tent pole suitable for a single or double-poled tent made of gas or other tubing or piping. (Specification filed 4th January 1899.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Invention and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Alexander Stanley Elmore, Improvements in the electro-deposition of metals, and in apparatus used therein. (From 8 February 1899 to 8 February 1900.)

Robert Henry Francis Rennick and John Fenton Evans. Improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement, called the "Silchar" cinerator. (From 28 January 1899 to 28 January 1900.)

George Murray Collom. An improved sifting and sorting machine for tea or grains, etc. (From 12 January 1899 to 12 January 1900.)

William James Finch. Improvements in electrolytic apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium or potassium in solution and for leading away the products of decomposition. (From 16 January 1899 to 16 January 1900.)

Charles John Galloway. Improvements in "Galloway" boilers. (From 15 February 1899 to 15 February 1900.)

Franks Swales. Improvements in or relating to bits. (From 14 January 1899 to 14 January 1900.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

William Snell Chenhall and William Francis Snell Chenhall. An improved method for the solidification of mineral oils. (Specification filed 14 October 1898.)

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING.

IMPERATRIX VS. LADKIA PANDIA.

THE accused was charged before Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, with murder and attempt to commit murder. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty under the second head, and not guilty of murder or of any minor offence under the first head. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict and being of opinion that the accused should be convicted of murder, referred the case to the High Court. Mr. S. V. Bhandarker appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Vaja. On his being asked if he attempted to murder Vaja, he said he made the attempt, being under the influence of rage. The Sessions Judge held this to be a plea of not guilty. The circumstances in which the offence was committed are briefly these. Vaja and the accused, whose wives were sisters, had been on inimical terms for a long time, the bad feeling between them having originated from the accused's criminal relations with Vaja's wife. Nearly a week before Vaja was killed, he was alleged to have given accused's children a thrashing. The accused said this rankled in his mind, and so after vain attempts to control his rage, he prepared a knife, waited at a distance where Vaja was to pass in the evening, and when Vaja came, attacked him with the knife. Vaja then attacked the accused in self-defence, and a fight took place, in the course of which the accused inflicted two mortal injuries. Mr. Tyabjee held that he did so intentionally, and that therefore there were no circumstances which would reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The knife had a blade one foot six inches long, and weighed 14 tolas. In Mr. Tyabajee's opinion, the accused should be convicted of murder. He did not accept the verdict of not guilty on the first head, and he considered it necessary to submit the case to the High Court in the interests of justice, because he was of opinion that the infliction of two injuries at the groins of Vaja, which were mortal, rendered the accused liable to be convicted of murder, and because he should not have felt justified in abstaining from awarding capital punishment if the accused had been found guilty of murder. The jury felt a doubt whether the fatal wounds were not caused to the deceased accidentally in a struggle between him and the accused. The medical evidence, to which the jury's attention was drawn, went to show that the wounds were not caused accidentally; and the hospital assistant had given reasons for his opinion on this point. The Sessions Judge thought it must be held that the wounds were inflicted intentionally or voluntarily by the accused. Even if his account of what occurred was accepted, the Sessions Judge thought he could have prevented the death of this victim by simply letting go hold of the knife which, he said, he and the deceased were struggling to get hold of.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the court, said: We think this reference would have been saved had the Sessions Judge confined the charge to one of murder only, or even have told the jury that the accused was answerable for the natural or probable result of his murderous attack on the deceased. We convict the accused of the murder charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentence him to transportation for life.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

OFFICIAL PLAGUE HOSPITAL VISITOR.

The "Rast Goftar" eulogises Professor Muller's services in the suppression of the plague: With a view to encourage prompt reporting of cases of plague, and to facilitate and popularise as far as possible the measures undertaken with the object of reducing mortality during the epidemic, Government are desirous of (1) making the hospitals attractive, (2) removing the minor discomforts and losses attendant upon measures of disinfection, &c., and (3) removing the objections to temporary removal from an infected house or locality. In accordance with the above resolution of Government, the Plague Commissioner has appointed Professor Muller to be Official Plague Hospital Visitor, in order to enable him to look to the welfare of patients, their friends, relations and dependents. Professor Muller has been doing yeoman's service ever since the plague broke out in the city. He has been devoting all his leisure time to plague patients whether they are treated in the hospitals or at their houses. It is no exaggeration to state that no private gentleman has done so much to relieve the sufferings of the plague stricken in Bombay as the young Professor, who has made it a labour of love to palliate suffering, if not to stamp out the plague from the city.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Speaking of the re-employment of Sir George Birdwood at the India Office for a further term of three years, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: His numerous friends and admirers in India will welcome with delight the news of the re-employment of Sir George Birdwood at the India Office for a further term of three years. Though advanced in years, Sir George is still full of energy, and there is so much good work yet in him, that it is not at all surprising that the authorities at the India Office have reconsidered their decision and resolved to avail themselves of his valuable services for a further period. It is true that in these days no man is indispensable, yet it is only fair to acknowledge that whenever Sir George retires from service, his retirement will be a distinct loss to the Office.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.

The suppression of the plague in a village in Central Asia by means of Professor Haffkine's serum, if the accounts of it be correct, must be considered, according to the "Indian Spectator" as affording valuable testimony to the efficacy of the remedy. Our contemporary adds: The prophylactic was no doubt assisted in its operation by certain exceptionally favourable conditions connected with the seat of the outbreak, its absence of intercourse with infected places, and the number of its population which some what detract from the value of the instance for purpose of dealing with plague in the majority of Indian towns, very few of which can claim a seclusion from the outer world as complete as Anzop seated four-teen thousand feet above sea level and having a few hundreds of human beings for its populations. There is also reason to think that the plague must have run a good portion of its natural course, when Dr. Lieven appeared with the serum at Anzop.

THE GHEE BILL.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks regarding the representation of the Presidency Association re the Ghee Bill. The Council of the Presidency Association have submitted a representation for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council, regarding what is known as the Ghee Bill. It follows generally the lines indicated in the discussion that took place in the Council, by some of the non-official members. The Council observe that special legislation of this kind should be confined only to those articles of food which are largely sold in the market in such a state of adulteration as to render them either injurious to health or offensive to the religious susceptibilities of the people. We do not know why they persist in bringing in religious susceptibilities in such a manner as this. But when a member of Government himself sets the example we cannot, perhaps, expect the Presidency Association to examine the temper of such an argument too carefully. Whether used by Government or the Presidency Association, the phrase "religious susceptibilities" in this country opens up such a wide vista of varying views that must baffle the legislator's power of definition and the Magistrate's power of construction. The Council of the Association recommends that the scope of the Bill should be narrowed down to apply to ghee alone, and that as regards that article of food, its provision should be made more stringent.

The *Gujarati* writes: The so-called Ghee Adulteration Bill well illustrates how government, which at times refuse to legislate in matters demanding urgent legislative interference, are prepared to do so quite in advance of public opinion, and we should almost say, with a vengeance. The Bill is somewhat inaccurately drafted, conceived on a wrong principle and goes quite beyond the requirements of the people. The memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association lucidly enunciates the principle that ought to regulate legislation in regard to articles of human food or utility. If trade practices are injurious to health or offensive to the religious susceptibilities of large classes of people, even stringent legislation might be defensible. But to accept any other doctrine and convert torts into offences is not sound legislation. To enforce even in Bombay by a statute a universal system of labelling all articles of human food is simply monstrous. It would either mean intolerable oppression or convert the enactment into a dead letter.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P.

The "Indian Spectator," referring to Mr. Maclean's speech at the opening of the new Stock Exchange in Bombay, says: The speech which Mr. Maclean delivered at the opening of the Share Brokers' New Hall gave ample evidence of the justice of his complaint that he was sometimes spoken of in the newspapers as if he were as venerable a patriarch as Noah himself. After all, he said, his age was only about that of the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, who was generally esteemed at home as a promising young politician. In politics, more than in anything else, nothing succeeds like success, and the raply of an opponent of Mr. Maclean to this complaint would perhaps be that he was not Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Maclean's speech, however, gave token of considerable intellectual vigour. A severe scrutiny would, perhaps, discern in it a flavour of egoism which is generally associated either with immature youth or a too mature

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

CONSOLS dropped 3-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 1-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·19 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £65 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 27 5-8d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 3-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £74 was quoted.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; and Brown Rapeseed at 32 1-2s per 416 lbs. same shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market quiet.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday with a good demand. Bombay Skins were firm, with prices 1-2d. higher.

In Liverpool spot prices of Cotton were 1-32d. per lb. higher, Mid.-American also sharing in the advance at 3 1-4d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-16 d. more, at 3 13-64 d. and 3 1-4 d. for January and May and June deliveries, respectively. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-8 cent in New York, to 6 3-8 cents per lb.; April Futures 9 points, to 6·05 cents, and July 7 points, to 6·08 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has continued firm in tone to-day, with a small demand. Exporters bought 800 bales, and the mills 1,250 bales. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 152 per candy; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 134; and "Fully Good" Bengal for January, at Rs. 121, and "Fine" at Rs. 128.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,839	bales.
Wheat	13,730	cwts.
Linseed	4,442	"
Rapeseed	2,000	"
Gingellyseed	18,463	"
Poppyseed	638	"
Groundnuts	2,518	"
Castorseed	3,805	"
Rice	8,043	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Some ready business was done for Hamburg at 2/3s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for the former was small, and Mercantile Bills were in moderate supply, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 97 3-4 and 97 27-32 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, respectively. Threes are unchanged.

SHARES.—Prices have to-day shown a tendency in favour of buyers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

"THE following is the report of the directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 31st December 1898 :—The half-year opened with a minimum Bank rate of 8 per cent., which was gradually reduced in the month of July to 4 per cent. For the remainder of the year the trade demand for money was normal, and employment was found for a fair proportion of the Bank's resources at current rates. The rate was raised on 8th September to 5 per cent., and on 8th December to 6 per cent. The average rate for the whole period was 5-114 per cent. The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 10,89,655-13-0, which, with Rs. 5,12,478-11-3 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 16,02,134-8-3. This sum the directors disposed of as follows :—

I—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax	Rs. 10,00,000	0 0
II—Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,00,000	0 0
III— Ditto Gratuity and Pension Fund	50,000	0 0
IV—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	3,02,134	8 3
	Rs. 16,02,134	8 3

During the half-year Mr. C. Lawrie Johnston and Mr. J. C. Shorrock resigned their seats as directors, and the board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Bank's Act, appointed in their stead Mr. W. A. Bankier of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., and Mr. C. D. Stewart of Messrs. Georgs Henderson & Co.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 2 22-32
The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, arrived here from Colombo, the day before yesterday morning.

JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here on the 20th morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay, (extra), arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagio, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong to-day, the 24th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th January, 1899.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this evening Wednesday from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E.F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th January, 1899.

I. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 28th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows :—St. Mary's College; one double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. The Rifle meeting will be held at Cooria from the 30th January to 4th February inclusive.—Copies of the prospectus have already been issued to Office's Commanding Companies and can also be seen at Head-quarters, where entries should be made to the Sergt. Major as early as possible.

3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 27th instant, at the Rev iver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Wednesday, 25th January 1899.

Honors and Salutes, 70-12—It is notified for information that the Lieut General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, will leave Bombay for Poona by the 2-30. p.m. Passenger train on Saturday the 28th inst and that his departure will be private.

II. A Salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce departure of the Lieut Genl Commanding.

Honors and Salutes, 70-12—In continuation of Garrison Order No. 1212, of the 19th instant, the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, will, on arrival at Bombay from Poona on the 4th Feb, reside at the Yacht Club Chambers during his two days, stay and the Guard ordered to be furnished by the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Cooperage will, in consequence, not be required to mount on those dates.

II. The 21st Bombay Infantry will furnish 1 Non-Commisioned and two Orderlies only, on the 4th and 5th February, to mounty at the Yacht Club Chambers, instead of those previously ordered to be furnished at the Cooperage.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 23.

10 p.m.	72·7

TUESDAY—JANUARY 24.

6 a.m.	67·4
10 a.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	78·5
6 p.m.	77·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL—January 24, at Jeejeebhoy Limji Banaji's residence, Bhada Building, under the Grant Road Bridge, Grant Road, Bombay. Bai Perojbai, widow of Dhunjibhoy Framji Nusserwanji Patel. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASSELL—January 20, at Dacca, the wife of Reginald H Cassell, of a son.
McDONALD—January 18, at Peshawar, the wife of Mr D McDonald, of a daughter.
SPICER—January 11, at Pathecherra Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of Alfred Spicer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HAYWOOD—GHOSE—January 16, at Calcutta, Horace M. son of the late George Haywood, of Watford, Herts, to Provabotie, eldest daughter of the late Monomohan Ghose, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

DOWNING—January 19, at Purneah, Charles (Clifford) Alison the beloved son of C Y Downing, aged 23 years and 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899.

A VOLUME of "Essays on Indian Economics," by Mr. Justice Ranade, just published by Thacker and Co., Bombay, shows that the industrial development of India occupies the thoughts even of judges administering justice in the High Court. What is more remarkable as evidence of the tendency of the times, is that an erudite Brahman, who in the years gone by gave much thought and effort to the advancement of political and social reforms, has come to see that he best fulfils the hereditary privilege of his caste by formulating the nation's economic needs and suggesting the means of supplying them. The condition of the India question in its many aspects is dealt with in writings and addresses now given to the public in a collected form. The first chapter is devoted to Indian political economy, and it strikes the key note of the whole, namely, that in dealing with Indian subjects, the special conditions of the country and the people must be taken into consideration, and that an *a priori* application of principles found applicable to other countries and populations, differently circumstanced and with different ideas, must lead to disappointment. Recognising that in these subjects the views of the representatives of Indian opinions differ on many points from prevalent English sentiments—which it may be said in passing are of recent growth, and have not yet gained universal acceptance in other European countries—Mr. Ranade has rightly considered that a presentment of Indian thought on the subject should be made by one who has patiently weighed both sides of the question, with a desire to arrive at the truth. It seems a legitimate deduction that if in respect to political aspirations, statesmen and teachers should warn the people of this country that progress can be safely accomplished only when it is in correspondence with their aptitudes and surroundings, the same caution should apply in respect to the application of the economic maxims of English text books to economic conditions that do not exist out of England. It is assumed that Free Trade, being good for a manufacturing country that has to import the food for more than half its population, it must be equally good for an agricultural country, and such things as protective duties, which prevailed in England for centuries is an absolute evil. Factory Legislation being necessary in a country where capital extracted the maximum of work from women and children, necessitating the passing of Factory Acts, labourers require to be protected everywhere. The State not being called upon to assist credit institutions in England, it would be equally preposterous to ask for it in countries where private enterprise is almost non-existent.

The author protests against this misapplication of the maxim of political economy, which even in the land of its birth is beginning to lose much of the authority it formerly enjoyed. He notes that even its most uncompromising disciples have not been by any means consistent in applying its principles. In England they hold that property in land is absolute, but on coming to India they develop a socialistic tendency to claim land as the inalienable property of the State. Large capitalists cultivating large holdings seemed to be a divine ordinance at home; in this country the small tenant cultivating his field is the ideal; the naturalisation of the land, a socialistic heresy in England, is in India a scientific justification for periodical remissions and enhancements. The sarcasm is pungent; but the change of front complained of is all to the profit of the Indian ryot. The British farmer would thank his stars were he to wake up to-morrow morning to find that his tenure was transformed into that prevailing in the Bombay Presidency, and that he was perpetual holder of his land, subject only to the payment of an infinitesimal rent, the enhancement occuring at intervals of thirty years being strictly limited to an almost nominal amount. It is much to the credit of the English official, who imbibed the old political economy with his mother's milk and who should on coming in India send it adrift to the planet Saturn, and make his own of a new stock of ideas, which so good a judge as Mr. Ranade cannot distinguish from the most advanced socialism. It is a striking illustration of the adaptability of the ruling classes of the British race, when circumstances have cut them adrift from the traditional prejudices, the ties of party and local connections. Mr. Ranade acknowledges that English administrators, even when they stop half-way in the application of the cut and dry principles of political economy honestly believe in the scientific and absolute character of their economic conclusions, considering them as immutable as those of astronomy or physics. But he considers it a fair subject for enquiry whether that belief be well founded, holding as he does that it would be very strange if only set of general principles should be of universal application, regardless of time and place. Since this particular chapter was written, Mr. Ranade must have enjoyed the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing a Viceroy so wedded to the principles of Free Trade as Lord Elgin becoming a party to the imposition of import duties, of course for the purposes of revenue only. But then the five per cent. duty on imports, necessary to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure, was represented in Manchester as a virtual abandonment of the *sacro-sanct* principle of Free Trade and a reversion to Protection.

The arguments accumulated in the paper read before the Deccan College a few years before, and constituting the first chapter in the volume now published were intended to show that, in the words of Mill, the laws of distribution were after all of human origin and that Free Trade was not a divine ordinance delivered to a second Moses on Sinai. When the Indian Custom House was reopened, it must have seemed as if the force of things had disposed of the economic fiction that because Free Trade principles are admirably suited for the wholly artificial state of things in England it would be a crime to levy import duties in India. The fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer derives no inconsiderable portion of the revenue of which he disposes in the custom houses of the United Kingdom is not held to be contrary to the Free Trade formula; but it is regarded as rank heresy for Sir James Westland to do the same in this country. The collapse of one economic fallacy will doubtless encourage Mr. Ranade and those who share his views in such matters, to anticipate results no less satisfactory in other directions in which their utterances seemed like the voices of those crying aloud in the desert. The objects aimed at are, credit organisations similar to the agricultural and other co-operative banks in Germany, France and Switzerland State encouragement of agriculture and industry and of emigration from the congested to sparsely peopled localities and the like. Dr. Watt's admirable report on the progress made in developing various lucrative industries in this country has been assimilated, and the lessons there taught are made the bases of far reaching proposals in the same direction. The author is not averse to the employment of British capital and is thankful that India can obtain money for the making of railways and other important proposals at a reasonable interest. But he maintains that though Indian resources of capital are scanty, they would go much farther than they do if properly turned to account, instead of being hoarded :—"If we only knew how to use such resources as we have, and brought them together, we have more wealth and capital than we can at present properly handle." There is a great deal of truth in that. India will one day awake to the fact and to her surprise find that she is by no means so poverty-stricken as she was taught to believe. Mr. Ranade is a benefactor to the country when he tells the Indian people to pull themselves together and develop the great resources lying dormant for want of a little perseverence.

THE Presidency Plague returns, published elsewhere, show a gratifying decrease on the previous week. From 2,592 attacks and 2,045 deaths the figures fell to 2,193 attacks and 1,801 deaths—this notwithstanding that totals for the city of Bombay rose from 284 and 259 to 432 and 368. The returns must always appear more or less inconsistent, for whereas the Municipal Health Officer's returns go from Tuesday to Tuesday, the local hospital reports run from Saturday to Saturday and Sir Andrew Wingate's statements include figures as reported in the daily returns to Government till the afternoon of Friday. Some correspondence has followed on last week's remarks on the search-work at the Bunders, to which we may reply that no idea whatever of criticising the work of the Port Health Officer and his staff occurred to us. It has been ceaselessly and conscientiously performed, our telegram concerning the British Indian steamer Booldans at Rangoon notwithstanding. A visit to the bunder whence the coasting steamers start will demonstrate this. What we asked for, and what is not given, is a table corresponding with the "Statement of Plague cases and deaths reported from stations at which railway medical inspections are carried out." Without it the Plague Commissioner's returns are incomplete and to add it, would entail no extra labour or expense. At the railway stations during the week ending January 20th, six cases were detected and of these five proved fatal, making a total for the past three months of 41 cases detected and 21 deaths. We presume it is an easy matter to give the number of cases detected among passengers by sea and the number of these cases in which death occurred. Mofussil returns show increases in attacks and mortality in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Kolaba districts, and decreases in Kaira, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar Bijapur, Kolhapur, Cutch, Baroda and Akalkot, Karachi district, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharumpur, Sachin, Janjira and Savanur were entirely free. Three hundred and forty-three villages are now infected as compared with 360 the previous week.

No rain has fallen in Rajputana during the past week, and the average outturn of the autumn crop in thirty-one villages of Ajmere is returned at only five annas, while that of the whole area of Marwar is only eight annas. The Government reserves have been opened to grazing, and takavi advances have been freely granted with beneficial results. Nearly 4,000 persons have emigrated from Merwara up to date, and besides 2,000 being on relief works, there are over 1,000 in Marwar. Distress is spreading both in Merwara and Ajmere. Fodder is scarce in parts of seven districts and prices generally show no disposition to fall. Crops on irrigated land are good, though in Kerowli and Kotah they have been damaged by frost. So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned there is little to complain of. Rain is wanted for the late crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Shikarpur. The standing crops are withering in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar, and have been damaged by frost in all districts of Sind, and by rats, blight or frost, in parts of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting of the early crops continues in three and of the late crops in five districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Khandesh and Kathiawar, while preparations for next season continue in five districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is healthy. But prices have fallen in eleven districts and only risen in three. Madras standing crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of the Deccan and the harvest outturn is almost normal. Pasturage is scarce in parts, but the fodder supply is generally sufficient and cattle are in normal condition. Prices continue to fall, except in parts of the Deccan and the West Coast. Elsewhere in the country prospects are generally favourable. An exception, however, is noticeable in Berar and Hyderabad where a want of rain and consequent damage to crops are reported. Fodder is sufficient but prices are stationary, and a scarcity of water prevails in parts of the Akola and Amraoti districts.

How true it still is that a prophet is never a prophet in his own country! The name of Mr. McLaughlan Slater, founder of the Oriental Life Company, which has enabled many thousand of the Indian subjects of the British Crown to make provision for their families at European rates, has not been included in the honours list of the Government of India. It was left to the King of Portugal to recognise services done to a far smaller community—the Indo-Portuguese—by conferring on Mr. Slater the honour of Knighthood in the Military Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ. The decree appears in the official gazette published in Lisbon on the 1st January. It is expressly stated that this distinction is conferred in recognition of the great benefits received by many of His Faithful Majesty's subjects in Goa and other parts of India, through the operation of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. It fell to Mr. Slater's lot to render the Government of India very real service by the irrefutable evidence he was able to place before the Opium Commission, showing that the allegation that the general health of the population was undermined and weakened by the use of opium, had no foundation in fact. Acting on the unanimous opinion of medical men who had for many years examined thousands of native applicants desirous of taking out policies of insurance, it was decided that it was not necessary to impose any special rate for persons using that drug, as it appeared to have no injurious effect, and did not appreciably shorten life. Mr. Slater is at present endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of the leaders of the Native community in diffusing a knowledge of the principles of sanitation in the homes of the people, as the only effectual means of getting rid of the plague and other epidemics, which, if less terrifying, are even more fatal.

IT is officially notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations and has been pleased to nominate Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai to be an Additional Member.

SIR JAMES PEILE, of the India Office, has informed the Lord Mayor that he has received a letter from his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, inclosing a donation of 210*l*., as an expression of his sympathy with the establishment of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

THE Revd. Father Canon Faria, vicar of the Portuguese National Church of Dabul and vicar-general of the Diocese of Damaun, has been honoured by His Majesty the King of Portugal with the Order of Christ (Commenda de Christo), in recognition of his meritorious services to the Padroado mission and the zeal he has displayed in ministering to the Portuguese Community during the time of plague.

SOME days ago, writes the *Madras Times*, we were writing about the nondelivery of letters in mofussil districts; and a story reported in the Bangalore paper to-hand to-day is suggestive as to the why's and wherefore's of some of our postal troubles. Our Bangalore contemporary says that for the past two months repeated complaints have been made by the residents of Chamrajpett, in Bangalore City, that letters sent by post did not reach the respective addresses, and it was lately discovered that the delivery peon of the division had made it a point to destroy all letters entrusted to him for delivery addressed to private individuals, and it was further brought to light that in a certain garden, near the Bamboo bazaar, close to the City fort, a large quantity of papers was found, which turned out to be the missing letters. We read that enquiry is being continued, and that the delivery peon will be placed on his trial under the Postal Regulations.

WE noticed some time ago the steady progress being made by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company in extending their system on the East Coast and in linking up Sini with Midnapur. When the line is through to Howrah the shortest route between Calcutta and Bombay will be via Midnapur and Sini, the distance being some 60 miles less than the present route through Assensole which again is 124 miles shorter than that by the E. I. R. and G. I. P. lines via Jubbulpore. As matters now stand the older route is the quicker to take the time occupied being only 43 hours, whereas by the Bengal-Nagpur line it is 48 hours. But it should be possible in the future to quicken up the trains on the system which Mr Wynne controls so admirably, and we may be sure that he will devote all his energies to securing the traffic between Calcutta and Bombay. When Sini is linked with Howrah direct the distance to Bombay from Calcutta by rail will be only a little over 1,200 miles and with an average running of 30 miles an hour, the two great ports should be placed within 40 hours of each other, or if a speed of 35 miles can be maintained the time should be under 36 hours. The East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines would have to run their trains at 40 miles an hour to compete for the through passenger and mail traffic.

VERY little falling off is noticeable in the literary output of Bengali writers during the last quarter, judging from the returns and comments of the custodians of the Public Library. The poetry is especially voluminous. One versifier, Vipin Vihari Ghattak, selects the earthquake of June 12, 1897, as the theme for his volume. In addition to a description of the earthquake, thoughts are interspersed on the supposed increase of selfishness and moral turpitude in the world. Englishmen are cautioned against the consequences of luxury and requested to take steps, as rulers of this country, to save it from providential visitations, which are continually occurring. "The book," the librarian adds, "contains too much philosophy to be pleasing or attractive." Turning from poetry to prose we observe that an agricultural primer has been published by Prasana Kumar Guha, and a pamphlet on the cultivation of the potato by Anata Chandra Sen. From these practical matters me may turn to a series of works of fiction, illustrating various phases of native life, most of which we gather are highly spiced with murders and other sensational incidents. In Rina Parisodh (liquidation of debt) by Mahadev Pathak we have the glory of a man who discharged his father's debts. The Librarian remarks that it is the production of a schoolboy—a precocious youngster this!

ON the occasion of the jubilee of the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine the following have been appointed honorary members of the Academy :—Sir William MacCormac, Sir William Turner, F.R.S., Lord Rayleigh, Sir William Stokes, Dr. William Macewen and Drs. Thomson and Branson.

DR. CARL PETERS, who will shortly leave England for an exploring expedition in the Zambesi, is to be entertained at a dinner at the Hotel Cecil. While riding at Beachy Head last week, Dr. Peters's horse stumbled, and, throwing its rider, rolled over him. Fortunately Dr. Peters escaped with nothing worse than a slight injury to his shoulder.

THE *Figaro* printed a statement the other day to the effect that the recall of Sir Edmund Monson from Paris might be regarded as near at hand. Notwithstanding the recent incident which arose from the British Ambassador's speech at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce, the "Figaro" admits that Sir Edmund is a persona grata in Paris, and that he has given on many occasions proof of his attachment to a policy of peace and harmony between the two countries. The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" has "the highest authority for stating that the report of his approaching recall is absolutely without foundation."

THE little canary birds which sing songs to us in their captivity, are, according to Dr. Tucker Wise a cause from which consumption comes. This gentleman says that from his own observation he is of opinion that in many instances diseased cage-birds such as canaries, communicate tuberculosis to a serious extent amongst human beings. As about 400,000 canaries are reputed to be sold every year in the United Kingdom, and as it is stated that tuberculosis is one of the most common diseases of birds, it does not seem unlikely that the canary may have a considerable influence in the distribution of tuberculous infection.

LORD HAMPDEN'S retirement from the governorship of New South Wales places a valuable post at Mr. Chamberlain's disposal. There is a story current, which the "Saturday Review" relates, that a Parnellite M. P. was dining at Government House in Sydney, and after dinner the conversation turned upon politics. Wishing to pay a compliment to his host, the Irish politician commented upon the fact that his Excellency's family had all been true to the cause of Ireland, with one exception. "We Irish never could forgive that brother of yours who told with Caine for the Unionists in the great division of 1886. We used to call him the Brand of Caine." "Ah!" observed the Governor good-humouredly, "I was that brother!"

NOT the least appreciated item in the New Year honours list, says a contemporary, will be the concession of a personal salute of twenty-one guns to the Maharaja of Travancore. The compliment will put the Maharaja on a footing of equality on all ceremonial occasions with the greatest of Indian princes, and what that implies only those who have an intimate acquaintance with India can adequately conceive. In point of fact a step in the peerage by one of the most ambitious of the New Nobility is not more prized than is the addition of two or three guns to his salute by an Indian prince. There is a perfectly true story on record of a Raja who, on receiving a compliment of this kind at the Delhi assemblage, forthwith proceeded to visit every military station in India for the mere pleasure of hearing the music of the extra guns.

MAJOR-GEN. Lord Congleton, commanding the infantry brigade at Malta, Surg-Gen. Maunsell, Principal medical officer, Col. E. Wood, C. B., commanding Royal Engineers, the Headquarters Staff, and commanding officers and field officers of the Garrison entertained General Sir Lyon Fremantle, the Governor-General, at a farewell banquet at the Union Club on Thursday evening, Dec. 29. Covers were laid for sixty persons. Sir Lyon Fremantle held a full dress reception at the Governor's Palace on Dec. 31, and left on Jan. 1 for Civita Vecchia in the Venus, cruiser, Capt. Sir A. B. Milne. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, who takes up the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, retains as his aides-de-camp the officers he has had with him in Egypt, Lieut. H. M. Grenfell, 1st Life Guards, and Lieut. G. S. St. Aubyn, King's Royal Rifles.

MR. DAY, the senior American representative on the Paris Peace Commission, who was Secretary of State during the war with Spain, was entertained at dinner on Jan. 3 on returning home to Canton, Ohio. In the course of his speech he said :—If I were called upon to state the most gratifying circumstance of our foreign relations during the war, it would be the uniformly cordial and hearty friendship of the English before and during the struggle. England observed the obligations of neutrality, and never stepped outside the requirements of international law, but we had the sympathy and good will of that Great Power. I do not believe that either nation seeks, or would be benefited by, a formal alliance; nevertheless, the existence of cordial relations between people kindred by blood, speaking the same language, and having the same ideals regarding civil liberty and good government, is a fact the potency of which can hardly be over-estimated.

THE "Manchester Guardian" says the Fowler Committee on Indian Finance, was to resume its meetings from Jan. 10, and after examining the remaining witnesses will proceed to work on its report, which is expected to be ready by May or June. All doubt is really at an end as to the finding of the committee, which, it is stated, on excellent authority, will almost certainly be unfavourable to bimetallism or the reopening of the mints and in favour of the effective introduction of the gold standard. There will be some important official changes at the India Office almost immediately, the same paper says. Major-General Sir O. R. Newmarch is retiring from the head of the Military Department, and already there are several candidates in the field, of whom the favourite seems to be Sir Edwin Collin, military member of the Viceroy's Council. It is also understood that when Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister in India, comes home in March he will go to the Secretary of State's Council, but in what capacity is not yet known.

THE death of the Duke of Northumberland brings to an end a remarkable parliamentary coincidence—namely, the fact of three generations of one family sitting either in the House of Lords, or in the Lower Chamber, simultaneously. The Duke of Northumberland and his eldest son, Earl Percy, sat in the House of Peers, the latter having been summoned to the Lords in his father's barony of Lovaine in 1887. In 1895 Lord Warkworth, Eral Percy's heir, was elected to sit in the House of Commons as the representative of South Kensington, in succession to Sir Algernon Borthwick—now Lord Glenesk. Lord Warkworth now becomes Earl Percy; but this, is merely a courtesy title, and it is not to be supposed that he will, like his father before him, be called to the House of Lords under the title of Baron Lovaine. He still remains a member of the House of Commons. The new Earl Percy is a keen traveller. He recently published an account of a journey through Asiatic Turkey, and only the other day left England, in company with Sir John Stirling Maxwell, for Fez and Marakesh. He is twenty-seven years of age, and seems destined to have a distinguished parliamentary career.

WITH reference to the question of the open door in Tibet, and its effect on the tea trade, it is to be noted that from May next Indian tea will be entitled to be imported into Tibet (according to the Foreign Department notification of February 9th, 1894,) "at a rate of duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England." During the last five years Indian tea has been rigorously excluded from Tibet under the conditions imposed by the treaty which came into force in May, 1894. The Chinese, as our special correspondent in Sikkim recently pointed out, have been guilty of flagrant neglect in respect of their obligations at Yatung, so that, on moral, to say nothing of other grounds, we have a right now, when the treaty is reviewed, to stipulate for another trading station more conveniently situated for our purposes than Yatung, which, as our correspondent also noted, was selected by the Chinese officials more by way of a grim just than anything else. We want a trading station on the main road to Lhassa, and not off the route, as Yatung is. This is a subject which the Tea Association might be asked to take up, in view of the fact that from May next the passage of Indian tea into Tibet will doubtless be demanded at the rate of the English duty upon China tea, namely 4d. per pound.

A DELIGHTFUL and true tale of Sir William Harcourt at the time of the Finance Bill associated with his name is told by the "Outlook". One day Sir William wrote to Sir John Hibbert, explaining that he was not well, that he was not likely to be in the House that evening, and asking Sir John to take charge of the Finance Bill. There were only two amendments of importance, neither of which could be accepted. Sir John hurried away to the Treasury to get coached up, and was provided with an answer to each amendment. A distinguished Treasury official had a seat under the gallery to see how Sir John would manage the debate. The first amendment was moved, and Sir John rose. As a rule, his Parliamentary style was by no means ferocious; but he was filled with indignation on this occasion. The time of the House should not, he said, be taken up with amendments when the answer was obvious even to the meanest intelligence. Then, to the horror of the permanent official, Sir John solemnly gave the answer intended for the second amendment. Like the flowers that bloom in the spring, it had nothing to do with the case. Members looked at each other, but no one said anything, and the mover of the amendment filled with contrition, withdrew it! The Treasury gentleman was just wondering if the House would accept with equal complacency answer No. 1 as a reply to Amendment No. 2, when Sir William Harcourt, who, like Mr. Gladstone, found it difficult to keep away from the House, came in, took charge of his bill, and replied satisfactorily to the amendment. Sir John Hibbert is not the only man who has triumphed in the House by virtue of irrelevance.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

In the course of a debate on foreign affairs in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Delcasse referring to Fashoda eulogised Lord Kitchener's behaviour to Major Marchand, and said the Government in ordering the evacuation heeded only the general interest of France as they believed it has a patriotic duty to avert a conflict which would have been a calamity to the whole world entailing sacrifices disproportionate to the object.

M. Delcasse added that France continued ready to examine all Great Britain's grievances.

He promised unreserved support to the peace proposals of Russia with whom the French Government had never been in closer accord.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Court of Cassation has examined Major Esterhazy.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH BORNEO.

A leading financial house is despatching to North Borneo two engineers to survey the coast between Gantian and Jenmo with a view to extending the railway.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Duke of Devonshire speaking at Birmingham said the kinship and common interests of Great Britain and the United States impose a common policy in the world.

Great Britain's recent firm assertion of her right had brought her into closer relations with Germany and Italy and perhaps even with Russia, and the happy termination of the recent crisis with France, His Grace added, was likely to facilitate the settlement of outstanding difficulties.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Keswick, the Conservative Candidate, has been elected unopposed as Member of Parliament for Epsom, replacing Mr Townsend Bucknill who has been appointed a Judge.

THE MURDER OF SPANISH OFFICIALS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Later telegrams state that it was the natives of Balabac Island, not the inhabitants of Palawan who murdered the Spanish Governor and Officers.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

Sir Frederick Fryer, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, arrived at Calcutta to-day, and is staying at Government House.

THE VICEROY AND THE BENARES COLLEGE.

LETTER TO MRS. BESANT.

Both the Private Secretaries to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have written sympathetically to Mrs. Besant, in reply to letters asking them to preside at the meetings in aid of the proposed Hindoo College at Benares.

The former, says His Excellency, is in agreement with the proposition that any education that is to leave a permanent impress upon the character must have a religious and moral as well as a secular basis. Light comes from many quarters, and the teachers of the youth of any community can hardly err if they draw the attention of their pupils to that which is best and purest in their national faith.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Deoli Irregular Force, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Dyce, and in relief of Major Chance's tenure expiring

Major Graham, Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad, proceeds home shortly to become Second in Command of the Second Cheshires.

General Sanford, C.B., has been permitted to reside outside India.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT KANE.

Lieutenant Kane, Devonshires, died at Jullunder yesterday from concussion of the brain.

A DARING THEFT BY TWO MEN OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

POONA JAN. 24.

A daring theft by two men of the Royal Scots, which Regiment recently came from Burma, took place early this morning from the Quarter Guard at Wanowrie. Privates Hornage and Blake, who were on guard duty between 12 and 2 in the morning, suddenly disappeared, taking with them their rifles, side-arms and a chest containing 5,000 rupees. They made their way to the Poona railway station taking the first train to Bombay, but fortunately two regimental police coming across them arrested Hornage, and searching him discovered the greater part of the stolen property. Blake made a bolt along the line and managed to get away as it was dark. His rifle was found standing against the lavatory wall. Mounted sowars are looking for him round about Poona.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

The Head Quarters and five companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles left this evening for Bombay for embarkation in the Dilwara sailing to-morrow for England. A large number of officers and ladies were present to wish them good-bye, amongst whom were Major-General Burnett. The men fell in at six on their parade ground, and headed by the bands of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and the 2nd and 14th Infantry marched to the station. Before the train started the band of the second Durham Light Infantry turned up and gave the departing regiment a hearty send off by playing "Auld Lang Syne." The train left the Ghorpoie troop-siding amidsts the loud cheers of the officers and ladies present on the Poona railway platform. A number of European and Native gentlemen assembled and garlanded the officers with flowers. Tea and coffee was served out, and after ten minutes halt the train steamed away amid ringing cheers.

MR. MACLEAN, M. P.

Mr. Maclean, Member of Parliament, accompanied by Messrs Johnston and Dennis, arrived at Poona in the evening.

A PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

CASE IMPORTED BY SEA.

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

The British India Steamer Booldana, from Bombay, arrived in Rangoon river yesterday with a native sailor ill. The Port Health Officer says that the case is one of undoubted plague. The steamer has been detained outside the harbour limits. This is the first case that has come into Rangoon port.

THE VICEROY ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL COMPARED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Lord Curzon, to-day, received a deputation from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. Replying to the address, his Excellency said :—

Gentlemen, I beg to thank you for your address. I will not repeat what I have said in reply to somewhat similar addresses with which I have been honoured by other representative bodies since my arrival in India, concerning both the circumstances of the country and the requirements of the hour. That India has suffered severely from recent afflictions, and that the task of recuperation should be the first interest of Government are propositions of universal acceptance to which I have previously signified my own assent. The realisation of any such ambition, while subject to the vicissitudes which none of us can control, will nevertheless be greatly assisted by the harmonious co-operation of all parties and classes, and the theory of common interest in national progress is one which, though it is in the nature of a truism, I commend to the attention of all sections of the population—native and foreign—as capable of very practical application both in the efforts of individuals and in the action of the larger units which compose our corporate existence. In the address you call my notice to the number of subjects which excite your own interest and which should appeal to mine. I am not disposed to cavil either at the contents or at the order of your enumeration. Relief from financial uncertainty, and fluctuations which have for so long hampered Government, and interfered with trade by currency reform which shall give stability to our monetary system is, in my opinion,

THE FRIST STEP,

though I am far from saying that it is the sole step, towards economic and commercial revival in India. While this difficult problem is still under investigation by an expert committee in London, it is useless and would be premature to forecast the issue. Nevertheless, the symptoms, both here and in England, appear to be not unfavourable to the ultimate realisation by the Indian Government of the objects with which the policy now in course of operation was initiated by them a few years ago. Concerning railways and irrigation, I find that my railway programme has to a large extent been fixed for me in advance by the sanction which has already been given to the contemplated expenditure for the next three years. Irrigation, which in my eyes is a problem of not inferior importance, will be one of the first subjects to receive my patient study. A great deal is said in India, but, as it appears to me, there has hitherto been much more said than done about

SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL EDUCATION,

a topic to which you also allude. I have a word to say to you on that matter in a moment. I have so far dealt with subjects which you have yourselves selected for recommendation to me. Will you now allow me to reciprocate the compliment by making some counter-observations to you? Acquainted as I am with the immense resources of the teeming population of Bengal, and familiar as I have long been with the quick receptive intelligence of its peoples, I felt confident on coming here that in this city and province I should find abundant evidence of the application of those advantages to industrial and mercantile exploitation on a large scale. I cannot say that the investigations which I have so far made have altogether confirmed those anticipations. If I take the number of joint stock companies registered in India, I do not find that there has been during the last decade the same development either in number or in capital in Bengal that there has been in Bombay, while in ratio to the total population—which is four times greater in Bengal—it has been considerably less in joint stock enterprise. In Bengal it appears, further, that

NATIVE CAPITAL PLAYS AS YET ONLY A VERY SUBORDINATE PART.

If I look to the cotton mills, I find similar results. Whereas in 1880 there were 6 mills in Bengal compared with 44 in Bombay, in 1897 the number had risen to 10 only in Bengal, but to 114 in Bombay; and whereas in Bombay a large majority are under native or Parsee management, in Bengal only four are managed by natives. Not one of the latter is a native of Bengal. Jute, it may be said, however, stands to Bengal in much the same relation as cotton stands to Bombay, and affords, therefore, a fairer field of observation. While I am glad to note that the number of jute mills, of which enterprise Bengal enjoys a practical monopoly, is slowly but steadily increasing, I yet find that of 33 mills in Bengal only one is at present under native management. In Bengal and Bombay there is the same number of paper mills, but the capital, the number of employes, and the production of Bengal mills are largely owing to Government patronage, which is much greater than in Bombay. On the other hand, while the mills in the Bombay Presidency are all owned and worked by natives, those in Bengal are all owned and worked by Europeans. You speak in your address of the latent mineral resources of this country. I assume, therefore, you are alive to their great possibilities to the call for their exploitation. I have accordingly examined the statistics of coal mines. While I find that six-sevenths of the mines now worked in India are in this province, yet it appears that out of 50 of the principal mines 19 only, and those the smaller and less important, are owned and managed by natives. Finally I revert to the question of scientific and technical education, and to your recommendation that a sufficient number of

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

should be established to meet the needs of the people. I concur with you as to the supreme importance of this aspect of education in India, but I would point out that for its successful prosecution is required not merely the consent of Government to found the desired institutions, but also the willingness of pupils to enter their courses when founded. I have alluded to the great development of mining in Bengal and the opportunities thereby afforded for technical acquirements are already great, and are constantly increasing. Nevertheless I regret to find that mining scholarships in the Sibpur Engineering College are not popular, and that only one student is elected to undergo a mining course since the scholarships were established, although ample encouragement might be derived by other competitors from the fact that this solitary aspirant obtained employment on the East Indian Railway as soon as the period of his training had expired.

EVEN A RICHER FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT

has, I believe, been opened by the increasing application of electricity to so many purposes of industry and labour. Yet in spite of attempts to induce students who have taken their B. A. degree to undergo special training in electricity, only one pupil in the same college selected this course, and he did not complete his instruction. Mechanical proficiency of any kind is sure in these days of applied science of its immediate rewards. I should like to see the youth of India not merely turning to the lore of books, but qualifying themselves for it by strenuous crafts, professions and industrial life. Gentlemen, I have not made these observations to you in a spirit of criticism, much less of reproach. Such an attitude on my part would have been at once ungracious and unbecoming, but if the opportunities for each that are presented to the Viceroy on occasions such as this are but ill-utilised by him, if, while they are taken advantage by bodies or persons who are addressing him, to state what are their aspirations or desires, he does not with equal frankness submit such reflections in reply as may be present in his own mind. I give utterance to them on the present occasion, because I feel, on the one hand, that the future development of Bengal largely hinges upon the turn that is given to the professional studies of its rising population, because in your Chamber of Commerce, which has so frequently and with so much advantage been consulted by the Government, I recognise an agency possessing the power, if it also has the will, to communicate the requisite impulse to assist Government in its supreme task of developing at once the sources of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

THE WOOL AND CARPET TRADES.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

DECEMBER advices from New York show that "the size of the American Cotton crop puzzles people more this year than for a long time past. Some are very confident of not over 10,250,000 bales; others are equally confident that the crop will be 12,000,000. In regard to the proposed acreage next season people say they will plant as much cotton as they can get money to do it with, and they expect to get all they need. The weather has cut off a large slice of the late cotton which would undoubtedly have matured under conditions like those of last season. Some has been washed out and lost, but the talk of abandoned field is nonsense. Every boll will be picked. It seems reasonable to expect a crop of 11,400,000 bales." This echoes the prevailing sentiment on the New York Cotton exchange. The increased receipts of late incline the majority to look for a crop of several hundred thousand bales more than that of last year, while the conviction is equally strong that every lock of cotton that can be picked will be picked, not only because of the somewhat more favourable weather for harvesting of late but also because of the recent advance in prices. Recently estimates of Texas crop were reduced in many cases to about 3,600,000 bales, but a Huston despatch reveals a change of opinion in these words :—"I now believe the Texas crop will be nearly 4,000,000 bales." In parts of Arkansas some fields look as though they had not been touched. In Texas, too, there is considerable cotton still in the fields, particularly in the bottom lands. In some sections of that State, it is reported, about 15 per cent of the crop remains unpicked. Around Ennis, Texas, picking will be continued through January, and the yield in that section is said to be 50 per cent larger than last year. A letter from Temple, Texas, expresses the opinion that the crop there is 25 per cent larger than last year. Of the Texas crop probably 85 to 90 per cent has been gathered. While good grades of cotton, such as middling and above, are scarce all over the South, admittedly an unusual circumstance, the quality of the crop as a whole, it is now maintained is turning out better than was at one time expected.

As to the question of picking the crop, it is undeniably a rather serious matter in some sections of the cotton belt, for pickers demand 50 to 60 cents per 100lb. But it is stated that a good deal of cotton will be picked on shares. This will result in a great deal of cotton being picked which possibly might otherwise have been abandoned. The question of the labour supply at the South seems likely to become increasingly important. The scarcity of labour is not so noticeable in the Atlantic States. There the tillable area has been pretty well taken up, and things have settled down to the routine usual in older countries, though this state of affairs may be disturbed by the development of the cotton area west of the Mississippi river, admittedly the future great area of cotton culture in this country. Labour is especially scarce just now in Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, more particularly in the bottom lands of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Roughly, the trouble is most noticeable in the lower Mississippi valley and in the Red River valley. It is a natural outcome of the steady progress of the South from a purely agricultural to a partly manufacturing stage. More negroes than formerly are wanted in factories, mills, and mines. Moreover some of the negroes have migrated to the Western States—Illinois, for example,—where they have found employment in the mining industry, in spite of Governor Tanner's threats. Again, the enlargement of the area in the South devoted to cotton and grain calls for a larger supply of labour.

The cotton goods business in America is increasing and prices are steadily rising. Outsiders, in view of this improvement in the demand for goods, and also by reason of the relative cheapness of the price of raw cotton, are more disposed to enter the market for a rise in "futures." At the same time there is less pressure to buy for short account, and careful observers at New York hold that a large proportion of the January short interest has been liquidated. The receipts are large now and are expected by many to be still larger when the weather at the South becomes more settled. It has, on the whole, been warmer of late, but rainy. Nevertheless, there is a belief among not a few of the trade that higher prices are likely to be reached at no very distant day. They point not only to the comparatively low price and the increased activity in cotton goods, but to the great expansion of speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, where the sales of stock and bonds during the second week of December were the largest on record. They urge that it is only a question of time when, in accordance with past experience, speculation will spread from Wall-street to the commercial exchanges, not excepting the New York Cotton Exchange; that money is cheap and likely to remain so; that they have entered on an era of unparalleled prosperity in the country at large; that the consumption is likely to be larger than ever before in American history; and that higher prices must follow as a matter of course.

An early recovery of the cotton spinning industry in Japan is predicted by the native papers there. During November there was considerable activity in the production of yarns for export to the China markets in the view of the approaching close of navigation to Tientrin by the cold season, and also because there is a growing sentiment in cotton spinning circles in Japan in favour of the cessation of night-work in the mills. A slight advance in the price of yarn was induced. With the closing of shipments from Shanghai northwards for the winter season a renewed tendency to stagnation seemed not improbable; but an increased demand was, however, hoped for from the local Shanghai market and the nearer outlets from that centre, and, owing to the abundance of the Japan rice crop, an improved demand for yarn from the agricultural classes in Japan itself, with the termination of the harvest, was also expected. Not only has the yield of rice, as previously stated, been about 10,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop for 1890, which was an exceptionally good one, but the wheat and barely crops are also about 20 per cent above the average. The price of rice in Japan, however, is much lower than it was a year ago. This year Japan is likely to again appear in the list of considerable exporters of rice. It appears that, in consequence of the woollen cloth manufacturers in Japan having been encouraged by the yearly increasing demand for various descriptions of woollen fabrics, including flannels, blankets, serges, and mousselines to extend their works, the imports of the raw material for the first ten months of last year amounted to 1,147,350 yen, a sum which showed an increase of 50 per cent on the declared value for the corresponding period of the previous year. It would appear probable that Japan will become an increasing competitor for Australasian wools. A very strong opposition to a proposed increase of the sugar duty is being organised in Japan by the refiners and the wholesale and retail dealers. It is urged that the measure would increase smuggling, entail an enormous amount of work in the collection of the tax, prove disappointing from a revenue point of view, increase the cost of an indispensable article of food, handicap an industry which is still in its infancy and needs protection and encouragement, and increase the sale of inferior and adulterated sugar to the detriment of the public health.

The three prominent features of the wool trade during the past year, Messrs. Charles Balme and Co, of London, point out in their annual circular revenue the colonial wool trade, were the difficult circumstances of the European manufacturers, the shortfall in merinos and the increase and unprecedentedly low prices of crossbreds. The wool markets and industries on this side of the Atlantic were profoundly affected by the over-speculation in wool and woollen fabrics on American account last year in anticipation of the Dingley Tariff and the practical shutting of the American market thereafter. The competition for other available markets forced manufacturers to lower their prices for the fabrics, while the falling off in the supplies of fine wools, now in favour, compelled them to pay higher prices for their material. It is stated that, owing to the divergence of prices, Continental purchasers of merinos have frequently preferred during the past year to secure a certain, and often handsome profit by resales in London rather than to deal with their supplies on the Continent. The supply of the raw material was marked by a still wider disproportion than ever betwen the production of merino and crossbred staples, while fashions are now strongly in favour of fine rather than coarse wools. It was hoped that fashion, in conjunction with the prolonged and increased shortage of merinos, would have an exceptional influenc on values. Such, however, was not the case, although a fair appreciation may be recorded. But many circumstances which checked a further rise in merino prices helped to intensify the depreciation for crossbred staple, the supplies of which, comparatively untouched by drought in Australia and stimulated considerably by the requirements of the frozen meat trade, have been increasing by leaps and bounds in most of the main wool-producing areas. Although it was expected that the shortfall in merinos would be severely felt in the autumn, this consideration was largely discounted early in the year, the bulk of the appreciation taking place during the first two series of sales. January witnessed an unexpected but short-lived revival of American activity, which, while instrumental in supporting crossbreds, helped to consolidate the rise in merinos—from 5 to 7 1-2 per cent. In March relatively small quantities still kept the position of merinos well in view, and although the Americans were out of the market, strong speculative buying on Continental account brought about a further hardening in prices of from 5 to 7 1-2 per cent., fine and medium grades of crossbreds showing an improvement of 5 per cent., while the coarser qualities began to give way, losing fully 5 per cent. in value. The May sales were overshadowed by the war between Spain and America, and merinos lost 5 per cent. of the ground gained, while all but the finest crossbreds experienced a similar fall. During the July auctions the scarcity of fine wools caused merinos to practically recover the ground lost in May, and induced a sympathetic improvement in demand for fine crossbreds, the medium and coarser qualities of which, however, again lost some 5 per cent. To the close of the year rates for merinos remained almost stationary. In crossbreds fine qualities alone stood firm, other descriptions undergoing a sharp decline of 7 1-2 per cent. in October and a further fall of 5 per cent. in the final series of the year. This leaves the bulk of merinos some 10 per cent. higher in value than at the close of 1897, although, owing to the lack of American support, the best greasy descriptions show no material alteration from that point. Some appreciation has taken place during the twelve months in fine, light-conditioned, greasy crossbreds, but medium and coarse qualities have depreciated to the extent of fully 25 per cent.

The carpet trade of the past year has shown an improvement on that of 1897, but only to a modest degree. For a year or two previously the Brussels trade, which is the staple trade of the town, had been depressed owing to the competition of other classes of carpets, and as one result of this the looms engaged on the production of Brussels fabrics were considerably reduced in number. In the past year there has been some recovery of the lost ground, and both Brussels and Wilton carpets have been in increased favour in the market. The wearing qualities of a good Brussels will, it is believed, always enable this product to hold its own in the eyes of consumers who want wear as well as appearance in the carpets they lay down. The trade of the year has been done at well-maintained prices, but owing to the small size of many of the orders the expense in changing patterns in the looms has neutralised any advantage to the manufacturer. It has become too much a feature of the carpet trade of late years to buy to a large extent from hand to mouth, and the large lines placed years ago for particular patterns are comparatively few to what they used to be. Urgency with regard to the delivery of small orders has given a fictitious appearance of activity to the trade every now and then, and overtime has had to be worked in the mills without there being practically any necessity for it, so far as the aggregate of the trade goes. On the whole the trade has got into a healthier state, and though there are fewer manufacturing firms in the town than there were, the reduction in number has not been without some compensating advantages to the interests of the trade as a whole. The foreign and colonial demand has shrunk very much compared with what was the case years ago, and manufacturers have to depend more and more on the home market. The Continent is very little help to Kidderminster manufacturers, but although the colonial markets do not help to a large degree and the trade in South Africa, for instance, has been bad, there are some favourable signs as to the future. Canada, it is hoped, will take more carpets than she has been doing. The Axminster carpet trade, which has developed so largely in Kidderminster at the expense of the Brussels branch has been well maintained during the past yea. The output of the Axminster looms quite compensates for the loss of yardage turned out in the Brussels sheds. It has, however, entailed some displacement of labour. Women are exclusively engaged in weaving Axminster carpets, and the wages paid to them in the town has become a large item that no doubt fully balances the falling off in the employment of men in the other departments of the trade. The year closes with the trade in a healthy state and more orders on manufacturers' books than was the case this time last year. Moreover, an encouraging view is taken of the prospects of the coming season, and unless untoward events should occur there seems every probability of the next season being one of a more satisfactory character for those engaged in the staple industry of the town.

A bill which is likely to attract considerable attention has been deposited by the National Telephone Company for introduction into Parliament in the coming session. It is proposed to dissolve the existing limited company, and to reincorporate a company with Parliamentary powers to carry out objects set out in the bill. The share capital of the new company is to be £6,000,000, with power to raise a further £3,000,000 by the creation of debenture stock. Of this capital £4,000,000 is represented by the existing share capital and £1,669,471 has already been raised by debenture stock, out of an issue of £2,000,000. Part 7 of this bill proposes to give to the company adequate facilities for placing and maintaining their wires within the districts of those public authorities in which they have been unable to obtain proper facilities. A schedule attached to the bill contains a list of the public authorities in whose districts adequate facilities have been given. It is expressly provided that Part 7 of the bill shall not apply within their districts. It may be mentioned that the clauses contained in this part are also made the subject of a second bill which has been deposited by the company, in order that they may be separately considered should Parliament think fit to do so. The preamble of this bill states that telephone messages at the rate of 450,000,000 per annum are now passing over the company's system.

British Guiana seems to have experienced a little spurt in trade in the current financial year, and the revenue returns for the seven months April to October show a decided improvement as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the total revenue from all sources being 1,369,294 dlrs., an increase of 102,041 dlrs. From this increase has to be deducted 8,845 dlrs., the total of decreases under certain heads, the actual increase being thus 93,196 dlrs. The revenue derived from the gold industry continues to diminish, the reason doubtless being want of facilities for development gold mining in Guiana still being in a very primitive stage. Only 98,675 oz. were exported, as compared with 107,943 oz. in the corresponding period. The exports of sugar from Demerara, it is agreeable to note, show an increase from the beginning of the year up to the 5th inst. of 9,600 tons, and a small increase in the shipments of rum is also recorded.

Last year was a busier one than its predecessor at the Royal Mint. The issues of gold were £5,780,446, against £1,822,497, and seeing that in 1897 the withdrawals were over £900,000 in excess of the issues, it is not surprising that the gold circulation should have needed strengthening. The decline of £700,000 in the withdrawals last year is an indication of the beneficial influence of the Act of 1891 for rehabilitating the conditton of the gold currency. The silver issues were £1,312,306, against £982,001 in 1897, extra demands for Scotland and the colonies making the difference; for English needs were much smaller. The silver withdrawals were on the usual scale. Only four-fifths of the value of bronze required in 1897 was asked for last year. The total number of pieces struck was 98,057,351, against 93,593,853 in the preceding year, the increase being relatively larger in colonial work than in issues for home use. The services of the staff at Tower-hill have been agreeably recognised in the New Year "Gazette" by the promotion of the distinguished chemist of the Mint (Professor Roberts Austen) to a Knighthood of the Bath.

THE following telegram has been received by the Hon. George Peel, hon. secretary to the Gordon Memorial College Fund, from Lord Kitchener, dated Omdurman, Jan. 1, 8 a.m. :—"Have fixed the site of the college outside the town on a healthy site. Lord Cromer, who arrives here in a few days, will probably lay the foundation-stone. Building will be slow. Artisans few. People delighted. And very grateful to all for success.—Sirdar, Khartoum."

THE DELHI CAVALRY CAMP.

CONCLUDING NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 17.

IN the hurry of sending my last letter to press I omitted to mention two of the most important lessons to be learnt at the late Cavalry manœuvres :—1. The immense advantage gained by the Cavalry Commander who sends his guns well to the front and is the first to open fire was amply demonstrated on the 7th January. By doing this he obliges the enemy to conform to his movements and to fight ground he has selected, and his artillery can open fire on the enemy's guns as they come into action, a moment at which they are generally most exposed. 2. The practice gained by the cavalry in forcing defiles held by cavalry. In this case the dismounted enemy holding the defile are attacked by dismounted cavalry fire from both flanks, under cover of which the rest of the attacking cavalry pass through and form as rapidly as possible on the further side. The most convenient formation for this movement would appear if space is sufficient to be "double column of troops" which wheeling outwards to both flanks can rapidly form line.

A word of praise should be given to the efficient manner in which the staff duties were performed. Collected as the staff officers were from all parts of India they quickly fell into the routine and worked without a hitch. The manner in which the horses of the artillery and cavalry of both branches stood the many long days' work reflects highly on the stable management and interior economy of these corps. General Elliot must be congratulated on the very successful result of his first camp as Inspector-General of Cavalry, the programme for which he so ably prepared and carried out.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Hired Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, will sail to-day for Southampton, with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, from Poona, 28th Co. Southern Division, R.A., from Bombay and details, consisting of 37 officers, 15 ladies, 10 children, 6 warrant officers, 4 women, 9 children, 1,181 non-commissioned officers and men, 30 women and 67 children. The following are the names of the saloon passengers :—

Lt Col R G Thornsett R A M C
Lt Col H A Eagar R I Rifles
Maj and Mrs A Tracey and 2 children 28th S D R A
Maj F J Tobin R I Rifles
Maj T R Lucas R A M C
Capt O C J Hallum, R I Rifles
Capt H J Murphy R I Rifles
Capt and Mrs H R Bottomley Wesc Surrey
Capt and Mrs J Hennessey and children R A M C
Capt and Mrs C B Lawson and child R A M C
Capt and Mrs L J Bols Devon Regt
Capt L G Ionides East Surrey Regt
Capt and Mrs V J Kelly and child R I Rifles
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs J Dwyer R I Rifles
Lieut Maones Smith I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs E J Christie and child R I Rifles
Lieut R Ducat I S Corps
Lieut J B M Harcourt I S Corps
Lieut Stwell R I Rifles
Lieut E C Branford R I Rifles
Lieut H A Kennedy R I Rifles
Lieut H C Weight R I Rifles
Lieut H A Fulton Yorkshire Regt
Lieut C C B Murphy Suffolk Regt
Lieut C R Soelding R I Rifles
Lieut D C MacLean R Scots
Lieut R A C Dunt R I Rifles
Lieut S C Maitland Gordon High
Lieut A G Smith R A
Lieut and Mrs N M Hemming R E
Lieut F L Galloway R A
2nd Lieut E A Saunders R I Rifles
2nd Lieut P D Brown Gordon High
2nd Lieut H F Byrne York and Lanc
Lieut James I S Corps
Ag Boatswain Male of Navy
Wife of Capt E H S Boxer and child Dorset Regt
Wife of Capt G Elsmes and child 5th P Cavalry
Wife of Capt G C Kemp R E
Wife of Lieut S H E Nicholas 2nd Inft H C
Son of Lieut and Qrmr T F Long D L Infany
Lady Supdt Loch I N Service
Lady Supdt Betty I N Service
Condr J Wharton and wife Ord Dept
School Master J J O'Connor R A Staff
Sergt Major J Scott R I Rifles
Bandmaster A J Cunningham wife and 2 children R I Rifles
School Mistress Farrell R I Rifles
Bandmaster Inkster and 7 children R West Surrey
Sub-Condr Pearson and wife Remount Dept

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

YESTERDAY, Mr J. SandersSlater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Jamedur Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdul Barri and Inspector Jolliffe to take their trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court, the former on the charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession, and the latter for causing the disappearance of evidence to screen an offender and for intentional omission to apprehend him as he was bound by law to apprehend as a public servant.

Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, who appeared on behalf of Roshan, applied to the Court to allow his client to be taken to the High Court in charge of a European Police Officer, in order to enable his counsel Mr. Inverarity, to move the High Court for bail.

The magistrate granted the application, and Inspector Brewin was sent in charge of the accused to the High Court.

Mr. Kapadia next applied, on behalf of the second accused, for the renewal of the bail bond, and asked that the title deeds of one Vithaldas Khatsi be substituted for the present surety.

The application was acceded to.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	16	7	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	4	25
C Market, Dhoni Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	33	7	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	7	3	14
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	34	8	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	3	16
G Mahim and Worli	10	1	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	44	62
Total	111	77	226
Total plague deaths to date	32,414	28,693	
Same date last year	129	131	248

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S VISIT TO THE KHOJA HOSPITAL.

Mr. Kennedy, the Police Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Jail, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Alli paid a visit to the Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Plague Hospital where they were received by the following gentlemen :—Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, Sirdar Oomer Jamal, Mr. Aun Alli, Hajeebhoy Lalljee, Abdoola Lalljee, Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Ebrahim Cassum, and Dr. Khoja Abdoolla. The Commissioner inspected the Hospital where he found seven patients, of whom two were convalescent. He was pleased with the Hospital arrangements and spent about half-an-hour in talking with the Medical Officer. Khan Bahadur Mahomedbhoy having garlanded those present with flowers, they separated.

DAMAUN.

The exodus at Bombay has contributed to increase the population here, the arrivals being put to no hardship or inconvenience other than appearing three times in ten days before the Plague Commissioner for examination. Owing to rumours that plague has made its appearance in the Bhundari quarters at Pardi, the authorities have taken strict measures to prevent persons from Pardi avoiding medical examination by coming surreptitiously by bye-roads to Damaun. Suspected persons are not allowed shelter in this healthy place. Yesterday a batch of eighteen mendicants who came from Pardi were ordered and had to leave Damaun.

THE ANDHERI LOCAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd ultimo signed by "A Passenger" I further beg to suggest to the Railway authorities through the medium of your paper, that the local train desired to start from Borivili at 7-30 a.m. so as to reach Church-Gate at 8-45 a.m. Bombay time, may be granted by the 1st Proximo. The Malad and Borivili stations are full of passholders and passengers and the need of the said local is most urgent.—Yours &c.

Malad, Jan. 24. AN OBSERVER.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, at 12 o'clock noon to-day :—

The following questions among others will be asked by Honourable Members :—

By the Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar :—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received any memorials from the Khots of the Kolaba District requesting that Bombay Act I of 1880 (Khoti Act) be extended to their district? Will the Government be pleased to give effect to the recent Resolution of the Government of India bearing on the improvement of the status and prospects of the Civil Assistant Surgeons as early as their financial position permits of so doing? Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions with a view to the minimum guarantee amount of the Abkari contracts of each district being mentioned in the annual reports of the Abkari Commissioner?

By the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh :—Are Government aware that—(a) The work of village talatis has recently much increased in quantity and importance? (b) Will Government be pleased to consider the propriety of raising their status by placing them into the superior service? Will Government be so pleased as to amend the existing rules under Section 18 of the Income Tax Act by providing that persons made chargeable for the first time under the Act should be served with special notices under Section 17?

Will Government be so pleased as to furnish information on the following points:—(a) Whether Government have made any rules to regulate the proportions in which the Public Works two-thirds share of the Local Funds is to be apportioned between the District Board and the Taluka Boards? (b) (i) If no such rules exist, are the proportions of the different Districts uniform or varying? (ii) How are these proportions determined? (c) Are Government aware that the Local Boards are required to contribute towards the cost of building village chowras? (b) Do Government approve of the diversion of the Local Funds in this direction? (d) Are Government aware that in some villages persons who are not remunerated by stipends or grants of lands are required to perform the duties of the village police? (b) If they be, will they be pleased to order that such persons be exempted from these duties or that they be given some remuneration for their services? Is it true that Dheds and other castes, which are regarded as impure, are averse to engage themselves in agriculture and manufactures such as weaving? Will Government be pleased to enquire into the causes of such a feeling?

By the Honourable Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud :—(a) What is the total number of Commissioners in the Ahmednagar Municipality as determined by Government under the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884? How many of them are to be elected and how many nominated? (b) Is it a fact that there is now no elected member in the Ahmednagar Municipality? (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the case of one Hayagrivacharya Kalchatgi, a Brahmin priest of Dharwar, reported at page 7 of the "Mahratta" of the 18th September 1898? (a) Is it the fact that the Reay Industrial Museum Committee has ceased to exist and its work has been taken up by the Poona Municipality? (b) Whether the Poona Municipality have submitted to Government in 1897 the scheme called for from the Committee in March 1893? (c) If so, what action have the Government taken thereon? Will the Government be pleased to state how far they are now in a position to relieve the Municipalities and Local Boards of the plague expenditure which has been charged against them; and how much of that expenditure will be borne by the Government of India as being "of an Imperial character," Has not the time, in the opinion of the Government, arrived when the Natu brothers should be set at liberty? How is their health? Are Government going to hold the Provincial Service Examination in this year?

By the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji :—Is it a fact that Government have lately passed a resolution that the holdings of the inferior holders in alienated villages should not be put to sale for the recovery of the superior land holders' dues? Will Government be pleased to rule, with respect to alienated villages in which there are unusually large arrears, that the remuneration of the village officers should be the last item of payment from the revenue of the village as is virtually done in the case of Government villages? From information received from the Manager of the Devsthan of Chinchwad it appears large arrears of revenue remain unrealised at the end of each year. This is on account of the inadequate provision in the Land Revenue Code for the realisation of the revenue in alienated villages. Will Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and take steps as far as possible to put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of things?

By the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare :—Will Government be pleased to place on the Table the following information :—(a) The total demand for land revenue in the several districts affected with famine for the year 1896-97 and 1897-98. (b) The total amount of land revenue already remitted in the aforesaid districts. (c) The amount of land revenue suspended. (d) Amount recovered out of the suspended amount.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1183, dated the 15th August 1898—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law for the improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1898 (a Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of Ghee and other articles of human food).

Memorandum from

THE UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL ON COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce had the honor of entertaining Sir Antony MacDonnell the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces at their annual banquet on Thursday night in the hall of the Chamber at Cawnpore. Mr. MacRobert presided over a distinguished company representing nearly every commercial interest in Upper India.

Sir Antony MacDonnell in response to the toast of his health, said :—During my tour I have been attentively considering the economic situation in the Provinces, and inquiring into the condition of the people in the districts through which I passed. They are not, it is true, the districts in which the famine was most acute, but some of them suffered severely. Everywhere I have observed a general air of contentment which, coming after the painful scenes with which I had in 1897 become familiar, was most gratifying; and I think I may say now with substantial correctness that the Provinces have, as a whole, recovered from the trials of the famine times. The most marked feature in the present economic state of the Provinces, a feature which at once arrests attention, is the comparative cheapness of all agricultural produce. The prices at present prevailing for food-grain are probably cheaper than at any time within the last twelve years. From one point of view this state of things is undoubtedly satisfactory. In reviewing the famine operations I brought to notice the fact that while the experience of the famine year had shown that the agricultural population had increased in comfort and the power of resisting famine, the condition of the labouring population had become depressed. To this labouring population, and to all those with fixed incomes, the present state of the food market is undoubtedly advantageous; but low prices are not always conducive to the general welfare; and it therefore becomes a matter of importance for you and for me to inquire into reasons for the lowness of price which at present prevail. Theoretically the

CURRENCY LEGISLATION OF 1893

should have lowered prices by raising the value of the rupee. That was, I believe, one of the great objections which was brought against the currency legislation by the opponents of that measure. But as a matter of fact the closing of the mints was not followed by a fall in prices. We know that from 1893 to 1897 prices rose, instead of falling, until in the famine year they reached a higher pitch than had ever been known before. The theoretical effect of the currency legislation was, in fact, neutralised by short supplies and famine prices, but after the great famine year the influence of adverse seasons passed away, prices began to fall, and they have now reached a point much below that at which they stood when the mints were closed. The question then naturally suggests itself—whether in the prevailing low prices of produce we can discern the operation of the closure of the mints and of the contracted currency. Before I went on leave to Europe I caused inquiries to be made into this very question; and the result of these inquiries enabled me to say, in my evidence before the Currency Commission, that no contraction of the currency had become apparent. There had been a contraction in credit and loanable capital—for reasons into which it would be tedious to enter; but there had, I thought, been no contraction in the Currency for reasons which I specified to the currency Committee. Since my return from leave I have continued those inquires, with the result that I have failed to discover any tangible proof that the currency legislation has anything to do with the present state of the food-grain market. I have been unable to detect any scarcity of currency in the districts I have visited, and I find that the rate of interest for agricultural advances is normal. The landlords, wherever I have been, admit that as a rule they have collected their rents from their tenants, although they say that the low prices of produce are hard upon the rent-payers and must if they continue seriously affect the powers of their tenants to pay their rents in future. In none of the districts I have visited has there been any noticeable difficulty in recovering the Government revenue. My General conclusion then is that there is in the country sufficient currency for all the needs of district life; and my belief also, is, though on this point I speak with more reserve, that that contraction of credit which last year sent up the bank rate is no longer to be apprehended in the same degree. In point of fact I have been informed by native bankers since I came to this city that the rate of discount in the bazaar is now more than 4 or 5 per cent, or 2 to 3 per cent under the rate which is charged by the banks. Whether this is so or not you can decide at first hand, but at all events I believe I am justified in saying that the present state of the country, and of the local money market inspires and should inspire no substantial anxiety, and that the low prices which prevail may be sufficiently accounted for, as the people themselves account for them, by the abundant harvests the country has reaped and by the slackness of trade owing to sufficient supplies elsewhere. On the whole, gentlemen, I see nothing whatever to indicate that the country suffers from sixteen-penny rupee. I have found no feeling amongst the native mercantile (community in the districts I have visited against the currency legislation of the Government and I therefore think, from the point of view of district administration that a fixity of exchange at 16-pence in no way hampers or impedes the agricultural prosperity of these Provinces.

SUGAR.

Gentlemen, your Chamber has made representations to Government on a question which seems to be attracting attention both in India and in England, namely, the question of competition of bounty-fed beet sugar with cane sugar grown in this country; and I think that perhaps you may not think it out of place if I make a few remarks upon this subject. My tour has led me through a great sugar-cane growing region, and undoubtedly I discovered in certain localities that anxiety existed as to the effect of importation of bounty-fed sugar on the stability of the indigenous industry. I have made it my business to inquire into the matter; and, although my inquiries are not yet complete I think there may be some advantage in stating to you a few facts which seem to be established. The imports of bounty-fed-sugar into these Provinces do not seem to have reached any disquieting magnitude until 1897-98, when 235,000 maunds, or nearly 10,000 tons of beet sugar was imported. My information is not yet accurate as to the present year's imports, but it seems not unlikely that they will be greater and not less than the imports of the preceding year. The question is, gentlemen, what effect these imports, which are only a very small fraction of the indigenous commodity have, had or likely to have upon the sugar industry of these Provinces. Looking at our sugarcane cultivation in its broadest aspect, I may say that the acreage now under sugar is above the average for the last twelve years. It is above the figures for every year expect three of the twelve; amounting, according to our figures, to 1,225,074 acres. The average for the past twelve years is 1,212,314 acres. So far, taking the Provinces as a whole, no decrease in area can be said for certain to have occurred. Looking, however, at the figures in greater detail, they may, I think, be divided into two classes namely, the area irrigated from wells and the area irrigated from canals. The cost of production in the first of these two classes, namely, in the area irrigated from wells, is considered to be greater than the cost of production in the canal irrigated area; and we should expect that if any influences hurtful to the sugar industry had come in operation, they would make themselves first felt in the area where the cost of production is greatest and the margin of profits least. Now, gentlemen, so far as I have ascertained, the districts in which well irrigation prevails may be said to consist of the whole of Oudh, and the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. Taking Oudh first, I find that in the Lucknow Division there has been a decrease, and in the Fyzabad Division an increase over the average cultivation for the last twelve years. For Oudh, as a whole, there has been a decrease. In the Allahabad and Benares Divisions there has been a decrease, while in the Gorakhpur Division there has been a small increase. On the whole, it seems probable that where the cost of sugar cultivation is greatest and the margin of profits least, there land has gone under crops from sugar-cane. But in the canal irrigated tracts the reverse has been the case, and in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions the increase in cane cultivation has been considerable. On the whole I do not think we are yet in a position to say that the cultivation of cane in these Provinces has been restricted by this foreign competition. But there is reason for watchfulness, and probably we shall be able this time twelve months to see our way clearer on this point. Turning to

PRICES,

so far as I can ascertain, the price of the raw material seems to have fallen about 12 per cent within the last five years. In the earlier portion of the period the fall may not have been unconnected with the growing inability of the people to spend money on luxuries, and in the later portion the price of sugar may have to some extent moved downwards in sympathy with the prices of all agricultural produce. It is too early for me to say—my information is not sufficient at present to justify me in saying—that the fall in prices of sugar is certainly and entirely due to outside competition, though the probability is that outside competition and the fear of increased outside competition have been a factor in producing the result. I myself have seen in the district bazars confectionery made of imported sugar selling in the same shops with confectionery made with the indigenous article; and in one important town Khaja I was told that the people were beginning to prefer the foreign article as being the cleaner of the two. In order to stimulate the action of Government in dealing with this question of the importation of beet sugar, it has been stated in certain quarters that the Government revenue will materially suffer if harm befalls the indigenous industry. Now, gentlemen, I am not prepared to admit that the importation of refined beet sugar even on a very extensive scale can destroy sugar production in India as it seemsto have done in the West Indies. It is indeed possible that by the competition of bounty-fed sugar, refiners in India may be driven to contract or to abandon their business; but foreign sugar, I understand does not compete with *gur* or unrefined sugar for consumption, and the consumption of *gur* is greater by far than the consumption of refined sugar. It is possible that by the destruction of Indian refining industries some 250,000 or even 300000 acres of land might cease to grow cane, but I think that that would be the limit. Unquestionably that would be a most serious business, indirectly for the Government, and directly for the cultivators in the cane districts and for the labouring population who find that work connected with sugar-cane fits in admirably with their periods of disengagement, on field employment generally: but it is, I believe, a mistake to think that it would destroy their ability to pay the Government revenue. It would weaken it, but it would not destroy it. The Government revenue is not assessed 'on crop rates,' but on "soil rates" that is, on rates fixed with reference to the general productiveness of the soil, and not with reference to any particular crop sown on it and inasmuch as those "soil rates" should not be oppressive but readily payable whether the crop sown be cane or wheat or cereals, it would continue to be paid. There might doubtless be a period of transition when the people would suffer doubtless the revenue paying capacity of the people would be weakened by the substitution of a less valuable for a more valuable crop doubtless there would be a lower water-rate charged by the Irrigation Department for canal water: there would be less to Mauritius which now sends us a good deal of refined sugar: and our income-tax revenue would decrease in proportion to the closure of refineries. But still there would be no such catastrophe as has overtaken the West India Colonies. I do not speak in this way with any intention of minimising the importance of this question which I agree with you in thinking of great importance: my only wish is that the case for action may not be weakened by exaggeration of the danger, and that improvements in the cultivation and manufacture of the sugar may not be lost sight of. I think, gentlemen, I have said enough on this subject to make you believe that the matter is engaging the careful attention of the Government and of its officers, and, speaking for my own Government, I wish to say that I shall gladly receive any information which this Chamber can furnish with a view to the adoption of sound and practical remedies.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Gentlemen, I have noticed in the newspapers, and the Chairman has to-night referred to, a little controversy between your Chamber and the Calcutta Chamber as to the advantages of further railway connection with Calcutta. I do not think this controversy will lead to bitterness between the Chambers. We know that the falling out of faithful friends renewing is of love (laughter); and doubtless the Calcutta Chamber will be well advised and follow the advice of its Cawnpore sister (renewed laughter). But this is by the way. The matter in question has not prominently come under my notice, and I speak therefore to some extent as an outsider upon it; but my leaning has always been towards the construction of a chord line from Moghul Serai via Palamau and Midnapore to Calcutta. I am aware that I am speaking to gentlemen who are among the protagonists of private enterprises in India, and I may perhaps shock their feelings when I say that I have always been and still am of opinion that this grand chord line should be a State line, managed under such conditions, that while it served the traffic of Northern India, it should not be permitted to depreciate the value of the East Indian Railway, which is the most important State property in the country—a property which I submit the Government is bound to protect as the trustee of the public interest. To night the Chairman has brought to notice the advantages which would accrue to these Provinces by their connection with Karachi, and in his and I am bound to assume in your opinion that connection can best be established by filling in with a railway of the standard gauge the gap which exists between Barah and Shadi-Pali, at present the eastern and western rail heads—a distance, I believe, of some thing less than 500 miles. You notice the fact that out of the 1,620 miles of existing and possible railway connexions which separate Calcutta from Karachi, more than 1,100 miles of railway have already been constructed on the standard gauge, and you urge that it is desirable in the public interests to fill in the gap by constructing the remaining 500 miles or thereabouts on the same gauge. Gentlemen, I am not in possession of sufficient information, nor of sufficient local knowledge, to pronounce an opinion upon a question of this importance. I gather, however, that in the opinion of the Government of India it is preferable to fill this gap with a narrow and not with a standard gauge. A stranger to the counsels of the Government of India on this question may be permitted to feel some curiosity as to the reasons for this opinion and for setting aside the arguments we have heard to-night. But I am bound to say, knowing as I well do the breadth of view and the careful consideration of all interests which the Government of India brings to bear on the consideration of such questions, that there must be strong reasons for the decision it has come to, if indeed it has come to a decision at all upon the point. But this much I may venture to urge: that the interests of these Provinces do undoubtedly call for a direct connection, without break of gauge, with the sea at Karachi—(applause)—and if the line from Bara to the Indus is to be upon the narrow gauge, then I venture to submit that advantage would accrue to these provinces if the same gauge be allowed admission to the seaboard, I speak upon this question as one with no special knowledge except such as is connected with the requirements of these Provinces, but I well know that the Government of India in dealing with these questions is in the position of an arbitrator who has to decide on conflicting claims, and I await its decision in the confident expectation that it will be for the best."

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

RACES FOR SPECIAL CUPS.

THE following Special Cups have been presented to the Club for competition amongst the Yachts owned by Members under the conditions noted below :—

1.—H. E. Lady Sandhurst's Cup.—To be sailed for on Friday, 10th March. Handicap race open to all Yachts on the Club list, other than 'Tomtit' class. Start with handicap allowances in hand. Course.—From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock Light-house and south Karanja Buoy leaving them to port, round Committee Vessel leaving it to starboard and thence round Middle Ground Buoy and South Troopship Buoy leaving them to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel.

2.—Mrs. Skeffington Smyth's Cup.—To be sailed for on Friday, 3rd February. Handicap race open to all Yachts on the Club list, including 'Tomtit' class. Start with Handicap allowances in hand. Course.—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, round North Karanja Buoy and thence back to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard. —Twice round.

3. Mrs. Luard's Cup.—To be sailed for on Saturday, 4th February. Race open to the Club's 'Tomtit' class. Course.—No. 1. (of the Club list),

4 & 5.—The Commodore's Cups.—To be sailed for on Saturday, 18th February. A.—Handicap Race open to Yachts on the Club list. B.—Race open to boats of the Club's 'Tomtit' class. Course (for both races)—No. 5. (for the Club list).

6.—Mr. J. P. Chrystal's Cup.—To be sailed for on Tuesday, 21st March. Handicap race open to all Yachts on the Club list. Start with Handicap allowances in hand. Course.—From Committee Vessel round a Mark-boat with 'R' flag moored half a mile North of Kennery Island leaving it to starboard, round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee Vessel leaving the Sunk Rock Light-house on the port hand. (This course may be reversed at the option of the Sailing Committee).

The Honorary Secretary's Cups. (Pewter Mugs)—For the helmsman (whether owner or not) and crew of the winning boat in the Yacht's Handicap race of Saturday, 4th March, with the condition that the Cups will only be given to helmsman and such of the crew who are Members of the Club and who have sailed in the boat in not less than six races previously this Season.

Entrance Fees for all the above Special Cup races Rs. 5, which will be given as Second Prize if not more than 5 boats start, or in the proportion of 2-3rds as 2nd prize and 1-3rd as 3rd prize if 6 or more boats start. Entries close 48 hours prior to noon of the day of each race.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin"; "also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

CRICKET.

SHRI SHAHU C. CLUB (KOLHAPUR) VS. BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

A VERY interesting Cricket match was played at Belgaum and ended in a draw in favor of the visitors. The fielding of both the sides was excellent and that of Mr. Deshpande's for the visitors and that of Mr. Twiss for the gymkhana may be specially mentioned Messrs L. S. Bhandari and Hedlem Captained the S.S. C. Club and Belgaum Gymkhana respectively. The following is the score:—

BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cook c Marathe b Bhandan	6	c Bhatawadeker b Patwardhan	3
Woodham b Patwardhan	18	c Maneker b Patwardhan	10
Stoneman c Prabhavalker b Bhatawadeker	46	b-b-w b Patwardhan	12
Twiss run out	24	c Marathe b Bhandare	74
Hedlam not out	12	b Bhandare	23
Tawney b Bhandare	6	c Shirjadker b Patwardhan	11
Cobb c Marathe b Bhatawadeker	3	c Shirjadker b Bhatwadeker	14
Justone run out	0	c Bhatawadeker b Patwardhan	6
Twahy b Bhandan	3	not out	7
Wadley b Patwardhan	18	did not bat	
Boyd c Belavadiker b Patwardhan	10		
Extras	10	Extras	7
Total	184	Total	167

S. S. C. CLUB (KOLHAPUR).

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Prabhavalker b Stoneman	5	not out	3
Snirgaoker, c Justone, b Stoneman	33	b Stonsman	21
Bhandare b Stoneman	4	c Boyd b Wadley	83
Patwardhan at Boyd b Cook	12	b Cook	19
Deshpande b Woodham	56	b Cook	24
Belavadiker c Twiss b Cook	7	b Stoneman	1
Bhatwadeker c Twiss b Woodham	44	c Twiss b Woodham	19
Marathe c Stoneman b Cook	25	c Cook b Stoneman	12
Maisker b Stoneman	4	b Cook	0
Phatak b-b-w b Cook	12	c Stoneman b Wadley	0
Phadnis not out	5	b Cook	1
Extras	14	Extras	16
Total	222	Total	160

S. S. C. CLUB VS. MR. BEAMANS TEAM.

This match was played on Mr. Beamans ground on Saturday the 14th instant and ended in an easy victory for the visitors by 31 runs. For the visitors Messrs. Marathi and Shirgadker bowled very well, the former capturing 5 wickets for 24 runs and the latter 5 for 28. For Mr. Beamans side, Mr. Beaman bowled successfully well capturing no less than 8 wickets for 43 runs. Messrs. Bhandare Shirgadker, Bhatavdeker and Prabhavalker played a good game contributing 21, 21 11 and 11 runs respectively which for Bemans side Messrs. Cobb and Tawley scored 16 and 14 runs respectively.

MR. A. BIRRELL ON THE POLITICS OF 1898.

THE SILENCE OF THE PHILOSOPHER.

FROM Mr. A. Birrell's characteristically caustic description of "The Politics of the Year," we append a few extracts :

"NOR DO THEY APOLOGISE,"

The Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898: This of course, is the master piece of Minister; and by a delightful irony is the work of a Government which has Lord Salisbury as its head, and the Duke of Devonshire as one of its unpolished corner-stones. Both Marquis and Duke were heavily committed to the statesmanlike proposition that it were madness to confer upon the Irish people a large measure of local self-government. And yet here it is: 61-62 of the Queen, chapter 37; and it is the Marquis and the Duke who have done it. Nor do they apologise, nor does anybody expect them to apologise. Things run their course in this world, and Dukes and Marquises count for very little. The Bill was unopposed. How was this? Where was the Loyal garrison? . . . Did you ask where landlords were? The answer is . . . they were squared. In order to induce them to let Ireland have local self-government," they have been let off for all time the obligation of paying the poor rate. Their land has been for ever released of this ancestral burden. This "transaction" secured the Bill, Mr. Dillon remarking that he was prepared to support what he considered a magnitous waste of public money *because only on such terms could they obtain local self-Government for Ireland.* Instead of letting Ireland govern herself, the Unionist Government doles out to her, "on terms," measures of self-government which a few years ago the Prime Minister denounced as madness.

"NO APPEAL TO ROME,"

The Benefices Act: These provisions made the measure unpopular with those clergymen who for got that, by their selection of the English Episcopal Church as the theatre of their priestly actions, they deliberately adopted a community which is worked on what is called "the Diocesan stystem," and allows no appeal to Rome. An Anglican cleric is bound to obey his Bishop, or to go away and set up for himself, like Dr. Parker has done in the City Temple.

HAVE WE A HOUSE OF LORDS?

The Vaccination Act: Lord Salisbury is not the man to risk his majority over the small-pox. . . . When the Bill had gone through the Commons one heard on all Tory sides the famous old exclamation: "Thank God, we have a House of Lords!" But have we? We have nothing of the kind when Lord Salisbury is Prime Minister. Lord Lister was relied upon to fight the Mad Mullah of small-pox in the Upper Chamber. Men of science looked forward to the encounter with glee. The professional and the amateur were to have a set-to, with the usual result. But unfortunately, the man of science succumbed to the atmosphere of the Gilded Chamber. He was told some preposterous falsehood about its being the intention of Ministers, at once to bring in a Bill making re-vaccination compulsory; and instead of cursing the Mad Mullah, behold! he hammed him with faint praise, and voted for his measure.

THE PATRIOT'S YEAR.

For the Patriot 1898 has been a laborious year. He has learnt more geography in 1898 than in all the years since he left school, with a prize for good conduct under his arm. All the time graceful concessions were being, or had been, made to foreign Powers, and, of course, must be discussed by the Patriot. Siam is a puzzling place, Madagascar has had a strange history, our trade with Tunis is not a lucid subject; and yet the Patriot was required to make up his mind whether in all, or any, of these matters Lord Salisbury had given us away, or whether he had done the best a plain man could. Suddenly, on the top of all these agitations, came the Chinese question; and before long, on the Patriot's lips, Kiao-Chow, Port Arthur, the legend of Talien-Wan and Wei-hi Wei were familiar as household words. The Open Door—what is it? Where is it? And what does it open on? On these subjects the Patriot had much to say between Surbiton and Waterloo. Then came Lord Charles Beresford, with his very clear views as to the Yang-tse Valley—a pretty little pastoral place, with a nice, quiet population of slightly over three hundred millions of yellow men. Ought the inhabitants of the valleys of the Thames, the Trent, and Tyne to take over this little matter of the Yang-tse? But, as if this was not enough, there were always those to whisper into the Patriot's ear that the really pressing danger did not lie in the Far East, but nearer home—in West Africa. The French had got behind us at Lagos, and were threatening our trade with the Gold Coast. Liverpool was agitated, and at any moment war might be declared; the poor Patriot had to close the map of China, and to fumble for Sierra Leone on the map of Africa. Egypt has ceased to worry the Patriot, who to tell the truth, is as much at home in Cairo as in Ventnor, and would as soon give up the one place as the other. Omdurman was a joyful event, and if it costs money, we can well afford it. What's the good of being rich if you cannot smash a Khalifa now and again? The Fashoda incident was very much to the Patriot's mind. The enemy was weak, and had a shocking bad case. If we went to war with him we were bound to beat him, and should have right on our side. What an opportunity to rally round one another to stand shoulder to shoulder at the Mansion House and other places! The Patriot played his part like a man—he cheered Lord Salisbury, he cheered Lord Rosebery, he cheered—and very properly—the hero of Omdurman; and he will eat his Christmas dinner feeling that, whatever happens in 1899, nothing can rob him of the geography he has learnt in 1898.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN 1898.

To the Liberal partisan 1898 is a lean year. In the fateful month of May Mr. Gladstone died, and was buried, to the sound of a nation mourning, in Westminster Abbey, where, it is not too much to say, no statesman now living will follow him. Although Mr. Gladstone died in retirement, his spirit had proved sufficiently potent in 1897 to deprive the party of his successor. Lord Rosebery—just as the spirit of Lord Rosebery, also in retirement, has deprived the party in 1898 of Sir William Harcourt. On questions of foreign policy the party was a good deal divided. Lord Salisbury has at least kept the peace; and it would have been impossible for Sir William Harcourt, had he moved a vote of censure, to carry with him into the lobby all his followers; and though the discontented Tories were numerous and loud in tongue, yet for voting purposes they were party hacks, or at the most sulky abstainers.

"The Partisan," concludes Mr. Birrell, "cannot say much for 1898—the Philosopher could say a great deal, but it would be inexpedient."

GLOOM IN LITERATURE.

LONG ago, Beaumont and Fletcher wrote a lively song with the refrain that there was nothing so "dainty-sweet as lovely melancholy." And Shelley, with more seriousness, has laid it down that—

"Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."

Poetry has indeed always shown a decided preference for sadness. Minor poets are always tearful, and even their greater brethren in the craft weep more sweetly than they laugh. Yet if poetry has assumed almost a right to be down-spirited, it was not always so with other branches of literature. Fiction, at the beginning, soon became uncommonly light-hearted. To make up for a "Pamela" or a "Clarissa" there were any number of books like "Tom Jones," or "Roderick Random," as gay and as rollicking as heart could wish. Where is the gloom of Sir Walter Scott? True, he has his tragedies, but they are exceptional. He would have thrown down the pen for ever rather than fill the world, as some of the moderns, with volume after volume of fictional "lamentations." For this is the modern role. The light-hearted view of things is extinct. Gloom pervades all our literature. Our novelists are Jeremiahs to a man, and especially to a woman. To be a Mark Tapley among modern books is a feat greater than to live cheerfully in "Eden." It used to be a matter of derision that novelists must bring about always

THE "HAPPY ENDING,"

Alas! we expect nothing of the kind now. Rare, indeed, is it to have the mercy of a tolerably happy beginning vouchsafed to us. The orthodox story nowadays travels on from gloom to gloom till it arrives at perfect blackness. Mr. Hardy loves to show us a whole gallery of people absolutely and hopelessly miserable. And he has disciples and followers by scores. One does not write of the sensation-mongers who wish to give "thrills." Rather of the jaundiced observers who see only the miseries of existence, who as it were, "wallow" in their own unhappiness. Even the short story—the story written, one may suppose to help a reader to pass agreeably an idle moment—has caught the infection, and caught it badly. Take the magazines of to-day and draw out statistics. What shall we find? Of a hundred short stories most probably ninety per cent. will end in gloom. Death ends all, and is (for the short story) the easiest curtain. But this constant harrowing or one's feelings is monotonus, and becomes in time ineffective. In fiction as well as in life, we may well pray to be delivered from "battle, murder, and sudden death." It would be interesting to inquire

THE TRUE REASON OF THIS GLOOM

which hangs so heavily over our fiction. Can it be that the men and women of to-day are in reality more gloomy than their forefathers? Is there a fashion in feelings as in bonnets, and is the sombre, the depressing, the pessimistic view the modish thing for us? To answer the question adequately is far from easy. The reply which literature gives is often so ambiguous. And yet trying to take broad views we cannot help concluding that no age has been miserable with quite so much deliberate intent as our own. We seems to have lost the art of true tragedy, and to have frittered away our tragic materials in niggling efforts to make dark the commonplace, neutral-tinted incidents of ordinary life. There is something impressive in the natural gloom of a great tragedy. The simulated gloom of a novelist who aims at writing as "horrid as he can" is irritating and vexatious. No one can deny that life has its abundance of sorrows. But it is not quite so much a vai of tears as some writers would have us believe. Women have shown this odd gloom-bias perhaps more clearly than men. It has long been said to their discredit that they have no humour. This is probably untrue, taken as a general law; but it has its justification in women-writers' love for the garb of woe. A woman writer who desires to picture her heroine as miserable is not satisfied to make her uncomfortable in the essentials, she must hem her in and compass her round with

MISERIES IN ALL THE ACCIDENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF HER POSITION.

To take one example only, there is the class of story which deals with the high-spirited, intense, eager young person who has been to Girton, and is a mistress in a High School for Girls. She is miserable, of course. Her life is cribbed and narrow. Her colleagues are unsympathetic. She has her own "affaires de coeur." But our novelist must darken the atmosphere still more. The young lady's sitting-room looks upon a dreary court, where clothes are always being dried, or trying to be dried, for it seems always drizzling. The furniture is ricketty, the pictures are cheap oleographs, the door creaks, the maid-of-all-work is down at heels, she sniffs and her slippers shuffle, the bacon has burnt the tea is weak—in fact, all the malignant spirits are over thought of seem to plague the poor Girtonian. Yet, one may well ask, is this fiction-atmosphere altogether natural? Is there any inevitable connection between

SAD HEARTS AND SPOILT RASHERS?

Do wounded feelings invariably imply drizzle and dirt and discomfort? To pile up imaginary sorrows is to make sorrow itself ridiculous. Life is not all so drab as this. It has its many colours, and we resent the bias which refuses to see them.

In fact, this literary pessimism is a kind of artistic shirking. On the whole it is easier to make gloomy effects than gay ones. True tragedy is difficult enough. It is the simulated, unreal kind which is so facile. And while true tragedy makes us sad it need not make us low-spirited. Tragedy may nourish a courage which kills pessimism. Affected gloom is nerveless; it has no strength to resist despair. It seems, then, that we may well call for a new laughing-philosoper, someone who will have a bias for cheerfulness just as these moderns have a bias for gloom. The fun of "Pickwick" seems somewhat flat now, but how much would we not give for a new Dickens and a new Pickwick! In taking up such a role the new optimist would feel that he was on the side of the great ones. For they have not been children of gloom. Homer was not gloomy, nor Virgil, nor Cervantes, nor Shakespeare, nor Wordsworth. The truly great see life "steadily" and "see it whole." It is the little ones who afflict themselves and their readers merely for an effect. It may be argued that a writer

CANNOT BUT EVOLVE WHAT IS IN HIM:

that he cannot turn on cheerfulness a will; or being a bilious or sombre-minded person, cannot suddenly become humorous. This is only half-truth in the Topsyturvydom of Literature. Humourists have always been known as sad-feed, melancholy men. We forgive them, because the gloom is but their own, a sadness they keep to themselves. The others we cannot absolve. They are comfortably clad, comforably fed (as a rule); they enjoy a thousand things besides the sun. And yet when they take up the pen, they are like Richard II. and desire above all thing to tell "sad stories," to show how miserable a thing it is to live, to encourage the enemy. Could one but reduce the ranks of pessimistic writers by eliminating all those who are happy, what a beggarly array of empty files there would be! It is the insincerity of the thing which vexes one. It is positively indecent for the successful novelist after a good breakfast to sit down and groan over his miserable and naughty world. There is some irony in the fact that he does not see how kindly the "President of the Immortals" has treated him.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

ITS GROWTH IN ELEVEN YEARS.

THE current number of the "United Service Magazine" contains an article by Mr. Archibald Hurd, giving some comparative figures relating to the British fleet in commission in 1887 and last year. He holds that the real test of the position of the navy "is not so much how many ships are there of various types and in various stages of completeness and efficiency, but how many ships are there actually flying the white ensign round the British and Irish coast, in the Channel, up the Straits, on the shores of the American continent, in the Far East, and in the waters of Australasia—ships fully manned, supplied with coal, and ammunition and stores—in fact, ready for immediate action." Continuing he says: "The modern navy of to-day has little in common with that of 1887: and while urging that our supremacy over any possible combination of Powers is not so great as to admit of the efforts to strengthen the fleet in personnel and material being relaxed it is well to bear in mind that Great Britain is represented in the Channel and in foreign waters by squadrons which are immeasurably superior to those which have safeguarded our commerce and colonies at any previous period of the history of the "empire.

The writer then proceeds to contrast the squadrons in commission at these two dates, 1887-98, and states that "during the past eleven years the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons have developed from a miscellaneous assortment of warships, with an aggregate displacement of 135,709 tons and weak guns numbering 547, into two powerful, swift, and homogenous fleets, with a total displacement of 306,065 tons, and mounting 1,490 guns; and the ships of to-day are immeasurably better armoured and protected, and carry superior torpedo equipments.

Turning to the Far East, the writer compares the squadrons of these two dates in China waters, and thus summarises his conclusions :—"The tonnage of the squadrons has been trebled, and in place of a heter ogenous collection of warships mounting 243 guns (most of them small guns, and only ten of 12tons and these muzzle-loaders), we have a well-selected fleet, carrying four wire-wound 46-ton guns 18 breech loading weapons ranging from 22 to 29 tons, and a couple of score of smaller breechloaders, in addition to 113 6-inch and four 7-inch quick-firers, and a variety of small modern quick-firers and machine guns, completing an aggregate of 543 guns. Before the present troubles in the East had directed attention to the squadron the Admiralty had recognised the trend of events; the number of ships was increased, and a second admiral appointed to the station."

There have been welcome augmentations at the Cape, North America, the South-east Coast of America, at Australia, and in the Pacific; "but in the East Indies there has been less change than on the other naval stations. We have to-day only one second and three third class cruisers, a coast defence ship a special reserve vessel, and four gunboats—a small contingent; in fact, considerably smaller than in 1887. This is of slight importance compared with the great and steady increase in the strength of other naval stations of more vital importance."

"This statement of the increased strength of the Channel and foreign squadrons," says the writer, "does not represent completely the great strides that have been made, since it does not deal with the cruisers which are in commission for the transport of new crews to distant stations. This is an entirely new development. It is economical, and the fact that these ships are in commission as a source of strength. The first class cruiser 'Blenheim' has taken to China a new crew for the battleship 'Barfleu.' The 'Blenheim,' one of the swiftest and most efficient cruisers in the navy, while passing to and from China was therefore available for service either in Chinese waters in the Mediterranean, the Channel, or, in fact in any quarter of the globe where events might make it desirable to strengthen the British force. The cruisers 'Terrible' and 'Edgar' are also doing 'particular service,' and are sources of strength, since there can be no doubt of their readiness for immediate action."

AMAZING FADS OF TO-DAY.

SERVANTS AND OTHERS PROFIT BY THEM

DURING the past year it has become very fashionable for people to make collections of peculiar things and to be known far and near among their friends as "faddists." Stamp-collecting and autograph-collecting have, of course, been carried on for a great many years, both among children and grown-ups, but nowadays the man who has nothing but a lot of stamps or autographs to show is not infrequently looked upon as a terrible bore, and considerably behind the times. The thoroughly up-to-date collector has something far more curious and out-of-the-way to show than stams and coins and authographs,

COLLECTING FAMOUS BOOTS AND SHOES.

A very popular fad just now is collecting shoes and boots that are very old and much worn. Miss Elsie De Wolfe, an American actress, originated the idea in the United States, though her idea has been greatly elaborated by those who have followed up the fad. Miss De Wolfe paid particular attention to ancient shoes, shoes that were worn centuries ago by great people, and, of course, in order to procure them, she has paid large sums of money. The shoes which Marie Antoinette wore to the guillotine are now in Miss De Wolfe's possession, and she also has a pair of white canvas "mules" which were once worn by the French King Louis XV.

After Miss De Wolfe's fad became known, shoe collecting became quite "the thing" both in America and England. Many hosts and hostesses will exhibit hundreds of leather, cloth, silk, or satin boots and slippers that have been worn by great men and women of the present day. To acquire the foot-gear worn out by kings and queens and poets and statesmen is not nearly so difficult an undertaking as one might at first imagine. It is all done through the servants of the households of the great people, who are approached by the would-be collectors, and offered a certain sum of money for their masters' and mistresses' worn-out-shoes.

IS THERE CHARACTER IN FOOT GEAR?

But not only is the foot gear of great people considered worthy of being placed in a collection. Many collectors have a mania for getting together the old shoes of their friends and relatives, believing that they can make a thorough study of the former wearer's character by the shape of the shoes when thrown aside. A toe burst out, a heel run over in a certain way, a peculiar twist or turn to parts of the sole, all this is looked upon as a sure index to the character of the person who has worn the shoe. New shoes, or shoes, really slightly worn, are not desired by the shoe faddists. They demand a shoe thoroughly worn out. So popular has the fad become, that some of its devotees insist that character-reading by this means should be referred to as a science ranking equally, at least, with palmistry and phrenology.

PALMISTRY WITH A PRACTICAL TURN.

Speaking of palmistry calls to mind that may who have taken up this "fad," as it is termed by some are putting it to practical uses. One lady of the writer's acquaintance who has acquired a knowledgee of the art engages, or refuses to engage, all applicants for situations as domestic servants who come to her, according to the lines in their hands. She advertises for a cook, parlourmaid, nurse, and when the applicants come, instead of asking for their characters from their late employers, she says, in an off hand sort of way, "Do you mind letting me look at your palms a moment?"

After a five minutes' careful examination she engages or dismisses the owner of the hand, according to what she has seen in the lines. Another acquaintance, a man in the City, is taking the same course in his business, demanding first to see the hands of the would-be office boys, clerks, or Secretaries before he informs them whether or not they will suit.

GLOVES AND BUTTONS.

The collecting of gloves has also become as much of a fad as shoe-collecting. Those who follow this fad are as firmly convinced as the shoe-collectors that they can tell all about the character of a glove's former wearer if allowed to minutely examine the shape of the glove. Aside from the character-reading, however, the collecting of the gloves of eminent people is carried on to a great extent, the gloves being secured in the same way as the shoes through the servants and other employees. Collecting buttons worn by great men and women on their coats and dresses is also quite fashionable.

HORSE-SHOE NAILS FOR GOOD LUCK

There is now a fad for collecting horse-shoe nails, and having them inserted in ordinary boots and shoes, the idea being that their insertion brings great good luck to the wearer. Men and women going to their bootmaker carry along some old nails they extracted from their horses' shoes, and give directions that they shall be put in their own boot-heels. To bring the desired luck, the

...ND NAVAL NOTES.

...ting our great naval ports, writes a ..., could not fail to be struck with the supernatural cleanliness of the men-o'-war that are in commission, compared with their less showy sisters in the Reserve who have not yet put on their war paint, and are in the dingy garb in which they have yet to run their trials. Take, for instance, one of the leviathan battleships of the Channel Squadron. As she lies majestically swinging round her anchor among seven or eight of her mammoth sisters, she is surely a model of what can be done by unlimited labour and lavish expenditure to convert a mass of the most inherently hideous proportions into a thing of beauty which is a joy for just so long as this unlimited labour and lavish expenditure is kept up. . . . . A little wholesome criticism is not amiss, and it is trusted will not be taken so at all reflect on those who created this high ideal of what a man-o'-war should look like. Perhaps in any argument it is well to lay down at first the proposition which you are trying to prove. Now it cannot be denied that the sole object of a warship is war and war only, and in peace time all efforts should be towards readiness for war. It may be well to see if this at all impaired, and if anything is sacrificed to appearances. When war comes, which it may at any time, like a thief in in the night, of what use would be the polish on the guns and all the decoration of the ship, produced at such a sacrifice of time and labour? Of what use above his fellows would be the man who, by spending a large private income on the appearance of his ship, has won early promotion among his less wealthy contemporaries? . . . . The extreme attention paid to the preservation of paintwork engenders a cautious feeling in the men which destroys all their dash in the working of guns and boats.

History, says the "Broad Arrow," has repeated itself as regards the scandalous delay in replacing our present field-gun, which is now an absolute weapon compared to the quick-firers with which the principal European nations are gradually re-arming their artillery. As long ago as 1884 the Victorian Government equipped its three field batteries with the very type of gun with which our artillery is at present armed. It is needless to point out that these guns were procured from private firms, and in this case the Elswick Company executed the order. It was not, however, for some years afterwards that all our batteries on the home establishment were similarly equipped; and with regard to India it is a positive fact several batteries were still armed with the old 9-pounder muzzle-loader as recently as 1893, or nine years after our Australian Colony had taken on our present type of field-gun into use. We can therefore hardly complain if the French and Germans have so far only gained one year's start of us in the matter of quick-firers. Lord Wolseley, in his "Soldier's Pocket Book" of 1886, speaks of our present field-gun as follows:—This is undoubtedly the best field-gun in existence, and it is hoped that no false economy may prevent us from at once arming our field artillery with it. This gun is to be our gun for R.H.A. and for field batteries." Seven years elapsed after this remark before the whole of our artillery was re-armed with the present gun. What does the Commander-in-Chief think of the field-gun question now?

The trial of an armour plate made by Messrs. John Brown & Co., Limited, of Sheffield, for the Japanese battleship now building by the Clydebank Company, recently took place. The plate, 8feet by 8feet by 8½inches thick, was cut from a partially finished belt plate selected by the Japanese authorities from among those in course of manufacture. Three 8-inch armour-piercing 250-lb. shot, made for the Japanese Government by Messrs. Armstrong on the Wheeler Stirling process, were fired at the plate, the striking velocities of the three rounds being respectively 1,859, 1,904, and 2,039 feet per second, and all the shots were smashed to pieces without indenting the plate beyond an estimated depth of 3 inches. Except for a few very fine hair cracks in the face, and the usual splintering of the surface round the point of impact, no other damage was apparent. On later examination the back was found intact except for three slight bulges, of which the most prominent did not exceed 1½ inch in height.

The "Rangliste" of the German Navy bears the mark of the expansion of the fleet in the increased number of its pages. On the active list are two admirals, three vice-admirals and twelve rear-admirals or in all, seventeen flag officers as compared with fourteen in the previous year. There are forty-seven captains, seventeen frigate-captains, sixty-eight corvette captains, 181 captain-lieutenants, 209 174 lieutenants sub-lieutenants, and three officers "a la suite" (exclusive of nine Royal personages), making in all 775. The 'frigate-captain, though new in title, is not really a new rank. Hitherto the corvette-captains (or commanders) have been of two classes, the senior ranking with lieutenant-colonels, and the juniors with majors. The designation "Korvetten-Kapitn mit Oberst-lieutenantsrang" was too cumbrous, and "Fregatten-Kapitan" has been substituted by decree of November 23. The corvette-captains may be regarded as equivalent to our commanders junior of their rank, while the German captain-lieutenants and lieutenants rank with our lieutenants of differing seniority.

The Royal personages "a la suite" of the German Navy are the King of Sweden and Norway, the Czar, the King of the Belgians, the Archduke Karl Stephan, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Duke of the Abruzzi (Prince Luigi Amadeo of Italy), the Grand Dukes Alexis Alexandrovitch and Cyril Vladimirovitch, and Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, while three officers are rear-admirals "a la suite"—Count von Waldersee, Von Eisendecher, and Baron von Seckendorff. The naval cadets have increased from 119 in 1898 to 137, and the cadets from 77 to 104. The officers of the marine infantry have also been increased with the view of forming a third battalion. The "Rangliste" shows also that promotion has been active during the year, and that the commanders promoted to captain, eleven in number, were of the mean age of about forty-five. They serve nine years before they can be promoted to flag rank, which the Militar-Wochenblatt seems to consider unfair, since in the Army 3½ years' service in command of an infantry regiment is sufficient for promotion to a brigade command.

It is necessary to wait for further particulars before all that is reported of Dr. Gatling's gun, which is to 'lick creation,' can be credited. He is said to have discovered some new system of alloying steel which gives it extraordinary toughness and enables cast-steel guns to stand tremendous pressures, so that the built-up gun will yet become a thing of the past. The gun which has been tested at Cleveland, Ohio, is of 5in. calibre, and was cast in an ordinary mould, a radial twist being given to the mould, and bored in the usual way. It was then subjected to a heat pressure on the exterior of about 2,000 degr. Fahrenheit, while a column of cold air was projected through the bore, the cooling effect being allowed to extend from within outward. According to Dr. Gatling his gun can be turned out for about half the cost of the built-up gun, and General Miles, who was present at the trials, seems to have endorsed the opinion, though wisely awaiting the confirmation of other trials. The gun was subjected to a pressure of 37,000 lb. to the square inch, while 30,000lb. is the extreme pressure demanded by the Navy Department. Six rounds were fired, with varying charges, and the gun showed no sign of strain. It is understood that the trials will be continued to 300 rounds, with increasing pressure, to test the remaining factor of safety.

At the same time the Sir as-Dudley dynamite field gun was tried, which differs from the guns of the 'Vesuvius' in the use of a nitro-gelatine and dynamite propellant. The general opinion was that the terrible nature of the explosions made life impossible within 50ft. while General Miles gave 100ft. as the zone of danger. The gun, he is reported to have said, was a revelation 'in its power and practical absence of recoil.' The lamentable explosion at Fort Constantine, Cronstadt, whereby nine men were killed outright, while one or more died from their wounds, is a painful illustration of the dangers attending gunnery work.

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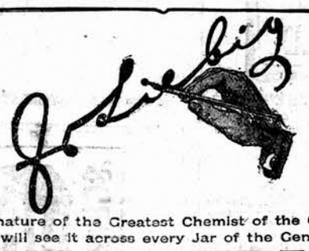
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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you (I don't say perhaps, but I will). Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark in the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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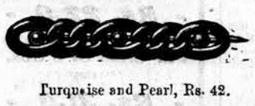

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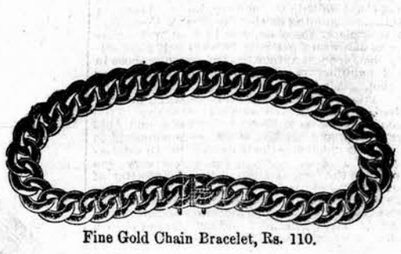

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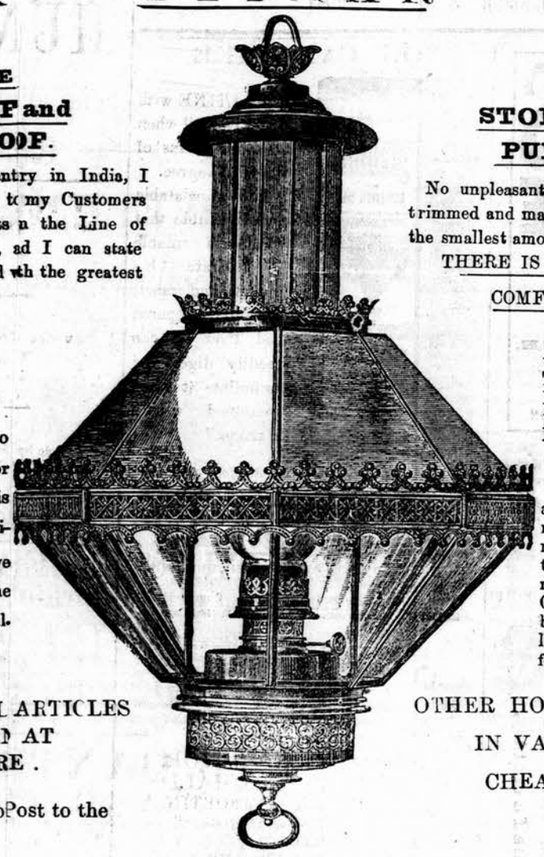

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